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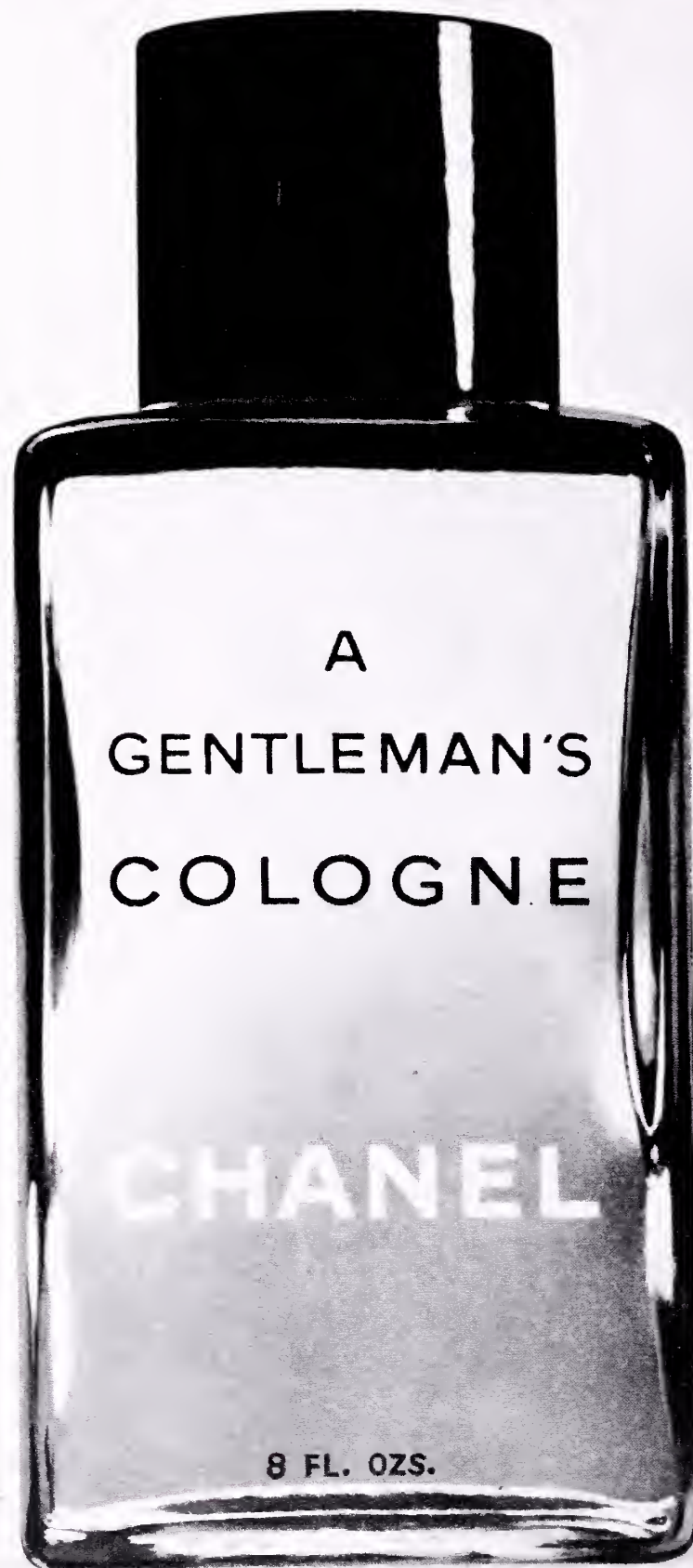
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BARNARD ALUMNAE

SPRING, 1970



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| Editor's Notes

□ *This issue of Barnard Alumnae is devoted to a subject that needs no introduction to its audience. Feminism in its various forms is, after all, something all Barnard alumnae have heard of, even if some of us are not very well educated on the subject. We'll restrict ourselves, therefore, to a few words of background.*

*The article by Alice Rossi, the distinguished sociologist at Goucher College, is adapted from her keynote speech at the Conference on Women, which honored retiring Professor of Sociology Mirra Komarovsky. The conference, put together by the Advisory Vocational Committee, also featured another contributor to this issue, Kate Millett, instructor in Philosophy, Educational Chairman of the National Organization for Women, and a leading exponent of women's liberation. Linda Krakower Greene '69 first wrote about Virginia Gildersleeve as a feminist for a senior history course. We are grateful to Professor of History Basil Rauch for suggesting that Mrs. Greene submit the paper, which she later rewrote, to the magazine. Another historical view is provided by Catharine Stimson's review of *The Lady*, by Emily Smith Putnam, Barnard's first dean. Barnard Women's Liberation, a small but dedicated group, states its contemporary case. The Columbia Women's Liberation Report on Discrimination Against Women Faculty is included because Barnard people are involved in it; because Barnard is, after all, a part of Columbia and, most importantly, to show the kind of serious, painstaking work that is required if the movement is to have any real meaning.*

□ *Barnard's exact place in the university is at this moment a matter of great debate and study. On page four, you will find the preliminary report of the Barnard-Columbia College Joint Committee on Coeducation. It is presented here in an attempt to keep alumnae somewhat abreast of a complicated situation. You will, of course, be hearing more on the subject of Barnard's relationship to Columbia as decisions affecting that relationship are made.*

* * *

□ *Antoinette Richael Dishman was born September 11, 1952, in Lexington, Kentucky. She was found dead the morning of January 31, 1970, in an apartment in the East Bronx, after apparently having sniffed heroin the night before. On February 25, a Bronx grand jury indicted two men for second-degree manslaughter and criminally negligent homicide for having given Toni Dishman heroin. The indictment was believed to be the first of its kind to be brought in connection with death by narcotics. The case is still in preparation.*

Toni Dishman was a Barnard freshman. She came to the college from Chicago, where she had been an honor student, and salutatorian, at John Marshall Harlan High School. She intended to major in mathematics. The week before she died she had joined other black students in a demonstration to force St. Luke's Hospital to open a program for teen-age addicts. She was not known to have been previously involved with drugs.

Hundreds of young people have died this year of heroin. Now, a member of our family has died, too. Still, it is very difficult to determine whether there is a hard-drug scene at Barnard and, if so, how widespread it is. This winter, some attempts were being made by students to establish drug education and control programs on campus. The most promising seems to be the center being set up at Columbia in John Jay Hall. It will be open day and night, with a 24-hour supportive telephone service, educational materials and social facilities. The center will be open to Barnard students. No one knows if it will work.—JACQUELINE ZELNIKER RADIN

BARNARD ALUMNAE

Contents

BARNARD COLLEGE-COLUMBIA COLLEGE

<i>Report of the Joint Committee on Cooperation</i>	4
---	---

WOMEN IN THE SEVENTIES:

<i>Problems and Possibilities</i> By Alice S. Rossi	6
--	---

BARNARD WOMEN'S LIBERATION

By Ellen Nasper '71 and Laurie Stein '70	10
--	----

COLUMBIA WOMEN'S LIBERATION

<i>Report of the Committee on Discrimination Against Women Faculty</i>	12
--	----

VIRGINIA CROCHERON GILDERSLEEVE:

<i>A Study in Feminism</i> By Linda Krakower Greene '69	19
--	----

SEX, FEMINISM AND THE NEW POLITICS

By Kate Millett	25
-----------------	----

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

By Jane Schwartz Gould '40, Director of Placement and Career Planning	29
---	----

BOOKS

<i>The Lady</i> , by Emily Smith Putnam Reviewed by Catharine Stimson	30
--	----

LETTERS

MONEY MANAGEMENT:

<i>Tax Planning</i> By Faye Henle Vogel '40	33
--	----

OBITUARIES

CLASS NEWS

AABC NEWS

Inside Back Cover

Vol. LIX, No. 3

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The cover, one artist's conception of the need for women's liberation, is by Gail Tarre '72 as are the drawings on pages nine, ten, twenty-five, twenty-seven and twenty-eight. The pictures on pages nineteen through twenty-four, illustrating the article on Dean Gildersleeve, are from the Barnard College Archives and appear with the cooperation of the college archivist, Julie Marsteller '69. Photographs of the Book-In on the Inside Back Cover are by Sarah Charlesworth '69.

Barnard College — Columbia College Joint Committee

Report Number 1: Findings and Recommendations

February, 1970

INTRODUCTION: The Barnard College-Columbia College Joint Committee on Cooperation was reestablished in April 1969 by resolution of the Committees on Instruction of the two institutions and charged with recommending ways in which cooperation between Columbia College and Barnard might be increased.

METHOD OF OPERATION: In the Autumn Term 1969-1970, the Committee examined the administrative and instructional relationships that presently exist between departments in the Graduate Faculties, Barnard College, and Columbia College. Nine representative departments were selected and their chairmen and departmental representatives invited to meet with the Committee. At a subsequent series of meetings, students majoring in these departments, as well as Columbia College student senators and Barnard College observers from the University Senate, expressed the concerns of the student body.

The work of the Committee fell into two parts. The first step was to gather and evaluate information. Each department chairman and representative was questioned on:

1) The current state of cooperation and joint instruction between Barnard College and Columbia College; Barnard College and Columbia University,

2) The historical development of the present arrangements, and

3) The kind of departmental relationships each chairman and representative would like to see established.

The Committee found that the extent of cooperation now ranges from one extreme, where the Barnard College and Columbia College departments are unified in practice, to almost the opposite, where the Barnard College and Columbia College departments act independently with minimal cross registration or cross listing of courses.

The student senators and observers testified to active interest in both schools in substantially increased integration of men and women both in the classroom and in social and residential arrangements. It was clear that for many students the obvious solution would be a merger of the two colleges.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE: After hearing all the evidence, the Committee listed its findings as follows:

1) Barnard College and Columbia College at the present time maintain administrative autonomy in social and residential arrangements.

2) In most cases, there is substantial sharing of educational resources by the two institutions, most of which is arranged by consultation between departments, with approval of the Committees on Instruction and administrations of both colleges.

3) The extent of cooperation between Barnard and Columbia departments has increased considerably over the past decade but still remains well below the expectations of many in both institutions.

4) Joint instruction of men and women broadens and often enlivens the educational experience of both students and faculty and provides a more natural setting for that experience.

5) The obstacles to closer cooperation between Barnard and Columbia Colleges are not generally related to distinction between the sexes but to differences in the educational traditions and practices of the two institutions. Central among these are the following:

a) The distinctive features of the Columbia College curriculum is the general education program which makes available to students a wide range of intellectual experience. In 1919 Columbia College was the first among American institutions to embark on such a program with the introduction of the Contemporary Civilization course. Other courses and requirements were added which in large measure fill the first two years and lay the foundation for specialization in the junior and senior years.

b) The educational goals of Barnard College are much the same as those of Columbia College, but the means by which it seeks to achieve them are often different. At Barnard, the emphasis has been upon flexibility of program, with a minimal distribution requirement, the possibility of early specialization, and a number of interdisciplinary programs which balance an experimental curriculum with a more traditional departmental

concentration.

6) Although the changes we have considered directly affect only the relationship of Barnard and Columbia Colleges, we believe that improved cooperation between the two institutions will be in the best interests of undergraduate education in the University generally.

FORMAL POSSIBILITIES FOR NEW INSTRUCTIONAL ARRANGEMENT: The Committee has considered a range of alternatives, all of which aim at combining the resources of the two colleges in such a way as to achieve the joint instruction of men and women. It has been equally concerned to recommend a course of action that will increase the intellectual options available to both Barnard and Columbia students in a manner consistent with the standards of academic excellence for which both Barnard College and Columbia College stand.

The Committee has tried to be both positive and realistic. Its recommendations would, we believe, make more effective use of the combined resources of Barnard and Columbia and would make these available to students of both colleges at the earliest practical date. They leave open to the future further possibilities for educational growth and development, among them, perhaps, some we have considered but do not feel to be opportune now.

ALTERNATIVES:

- A) Barnard College and Columbia College become a single undergraduate institution admitting both men and women, with common regulations, curriculum, and faculty.
- B) Barnard College and Columbia College maintain their present corporate identities, each admitting both men and women and offering its own academic programs, either
 - i) With separate faculties and departments, or
 - ii) By pooling academic resources to serve the combined but distinctive needs of both colleges.
- C) Barnard College and Columbia College maintain their present corporate identities, with Barnard College admitting only women and

Columbia College only men, but with students from both colleges completing the academic program of either Barnard or Columbia to satisfy the requirements for the A.B. degree. Under this plan each college would maintain its own faculty and committee on instruction, but academic resources would be pooled to serve the combined but distinctive needs of both colleges.

- D) Barnard College and Columbia College remain separate institutions, Barnard admitting only women and Columbia only men. Together they would share a comprehensive program which would meet the aspirations of the two colleges and which would be coordinated by a single Barnard-Columbia Committee on Instruction.

- E) Barnard College and Columbia College remain separate institutions, with Barnard admitting only women and Columbia only men, each College presenting its own academic program, with maximum coordination of courses on a subject-by-subject basis.

REJECTED ALTERNATIVES:

- A) This is not a realistic alternative for the present; moreover, the Committee fears that this might reduce the number of educational options available to students and make change and experiment more cumbersome.
- Bi) This is too restrictive and does not provide the flexibility that both colleges are seeking. It would be wasteful of resources.
- D) This plan has merit and might well be initiated at a later date; however, the Committee believes that neither college at this stage is ready to give up its autonomy and would not be ready to do so until further cooperation has been developed. This plan, which calls for a combined committee on instruction, requires complete cooperation by both faculties, the prerequisite for which is extensive consultation.
- E) This offers little more than the degree of cooperation existing at the

present time. A much more substantial change is needed.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: The Barnard College-Columbia College Joint Committee recommends, on the basis of its findings, that Alternative C be implemented as soon as possible.

Under Alternative C, Barnard College and Columbia College would maintain their present separate faculties and committees on instruction. Barnard College would continue to admit only women and Columbia College only men. Academic resources would be pooled to serve the combined but distinctive needs of both colleges. Students in either college could elect to earn the A.B. by satisfying the degree requirements maintained by the Faculty of Barnard College or the Faculty of Columbia College, or some alternative set of requirements acceptable to both faculties.

Should Alternative C fail to meet with approval, then the Committee recommends the adoption of Alternative Bii in which Barnard College and Columbia College maintain their separate corporate identities, but the Committee also recommends that, in this case, the agreement between Barnard College and Columbia University, dated November 1952, as amended, should be revised to permit Barnard College and Columbia College each to admit both men and women, who would earn the A.B. under the supervision of the faculty of the school which admitted them. Each institution would maintain separate academic programs, but the two colleges would pool academic resources to serve the combined and distinctive needs of both.

The Committee believes that Alternative C is a practical proposal which should be quickly implemented, and which we herewith submit to the Committees on Instruction of both colleges.

At the same time we strongly urge close working cooperation between those in the two colleges responsible for housing, academic advising, and student counseling.

We recommend also that the Barnard College-Columbia College Joint Committee be continued as a permanent body to help implement approved changes and to receive, examine, and

recommend further reforms for the general welfare of the students and faculties of the two institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

For Barnard College

Martha E. Peterson, President

Henry A. Boorse, Dean of the Faculty

Annette K. Baxter, Associate Professor, History

Barry Ulanov, Professor, English

Dorothy Urman '70

Jennifer Bremer '72

Consultant

Christine Royer, Instructor, English

For Columbia College

Carl F. Hovde, Dean

Samuel Devons, Professor, Physics

Bert M-P. Leefmans, Professor, French

Richard Kurnit '72

Terry Kogan '71

Consultant

Charles D. W. Thompson, Assistant Dean

□

Women in the Seventies: Problems and Possibilities

By Alice S. Rossi

This article is adapted from a speech given at the Conference on Women, April 17, 1970. The material discussed will be expanded by Dr. Rossi into a chapter of a book to be edited by Irving Howe, dealing with issues of the seventies.

To attempt a preview of what lies ahead for women in the 1970s, a good starting place is an assessment of where we are in the present. In some respects, the future is a continuation of trends rooted in the past and visible to us at the moment. One thing is clear: however significant we may consider the new emergence of the women's movement, its significance is not widely shared. The turn of a decade often triggers the publication of "looking ahead" books, but you will find no mention of protest and change in the status of women as a significant new note among those who participated in the crystal-gazing scholarship that produced *The Year 2000*, or even in the less ambitious new volume edited by Leonard Freedman, *Issues of the Seventies*. Not surprisingly, there is not a single woman author to any of the essays. As in the bulk of historical volumes, women are part of the climate and geography backdrop against which the human drama is acted out by men.

Most recent analyses that attempt to explain the renaissance of the women's rights movement in the 1960's after 40 years of dormancy, have stressed the impact of participation in the civil rights movement upon younger women, who drew the same lessons their ancestors did from involvement in the abolitionist cause in the 19th century. Without detracting from the significance of this point at all, I would only point out that this holds for only one group within the younger generation of women now involved in women's liberation, and that the emergence of the liberation movement all told post-dates other significant signs of an awakening among American women much earlier in the decade. I would argue that it was the changed shape of the female labor force during the period beginning with 1940 that gradually provided the momentum that led to the establishment of the Kennedy Commission on the Status of Women, and eventually to the formation of new women's rights organizations like the National Organization for Women. So long as women worked largely before marriage while they were single, or after marriage only until a first pregnancy, or lived within city limits where there was a diversity of activities to engage them, there were feeble grounds

for any significant movement among women focused on economic rights. Their motivation in employment was short-lived and their expectations were to withdraw when they became established in family roles. It was the gradual and dramatic change in the profile of the female labor force from unmarried young women to a majority of older married women that set in motion a vigorous women's rights movement. It is only to those women who either were or expected to be relatively permanent members of the work force that daily experience forced awareness of economic inequities on the grounds of their sex. This is changing now under the influence of women's liberation groups among the young, but this movement did not exist to trigger the larger movement early in the last decade. Knowledge and concern for this growing array of employed women facilitated the political recognition of problems concerning women's status by the formation of the Kennedy Commission. It was these women, many in federal and state service, whose expectations were raised by involvement first with the national and then with the state commissions that were established during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

These were committed, knowledgeable, optimistic, and largely middle-aged women who had high hopes as they filed their reports that American society would finally put its own house in order where the status of women was concerned. The hopes of many of them were dashed by the cold shoulder treatment they experienced at the spring 1966 conference of representatives from the state commissions brought together under Department of Labor sponsorship in Washington. From that frustrating and disappointing experience, when it seemed likely that their reports were to be politely filed in government drawers, a number of women concluded that little significant change could be expected until a strong political organization was built that had complete independence from the political establishment itself. This was the precipitant to the formation of the National Organization for Women in the fall of 1966. The scope of the areas of women's lives that NOW is concerned with has broadened greatly since its founding in 1966, but

"... when men question work and women ... family commitment, and both sexes question an uncritical commitment to nation-state, ... we find responses ... ranging from a shiver of distaste to a convulsion of hate."

the core focus continues to be the expansion and firming of the economic rights of women to equal treatment in hiring and promotion.

As an organization, NOW includes lively, dedicated women who are pressing hard and persistently against the barriers that restrict and confine women in American society. Except for its action in connection with the airline stewardess case, however, it has had relatively little public and media attention outside New York until this past year, when the extraordinary press coverage of the women's liberation groups set in. Why should this be the case? The answer lies in the social role arena that is the focus of discussion and action by these two streams within the women's movement. There are fundamental assumptions in our society as it is now structured that men's primary social roles are in work and women's primary social roles are in the family. The conventional society assumes all men will want to work at a status level that challenges their abilities to the utmost; nothing is so threatening to conventional values as a man who does not want to work or to work at a challenging job, and most people are disturbed if a man in a presumably well-paying job indicates ambivalence or dislike toward it. The counterpart for women is any suggestion that they feel ambivalent toward maternity, marriage or homemaking, probably in that order. In more formal sociological terms, we might put this as follows: roles vary in the extent to which it is culturally permissible to express ambivalence or negative feelings toward them. Ambivalence can be admitted most readily toward these roles which are optional, least where they are considered to be primary. Thus men repress negative feelings toward work and more openly express negative feelings toward family and marriage responsibilities, while women are free to express negative feelings toward work, but tend to repress ambivalence or negative feelings toward family roles.

Applying these ideas to the issues that triggered public and media attention in the past decade helps to explain why reactions are more intense to women's liberation groups than to organizations

like NOW. There was widespread concern in manpower, government and university circles during the past decade, when indications began to emerge that many middle class, bright young men were showing a departure from an unthinking acceptance of occupational aspirations similar to those of their fathers, either by showing a shift of occupational choice away from business, engineering and science toward teaching, social science and the humanities, or by indicating that their desire was for a life style that gave greater attention to the time spent away from the job. The movie *The Graduate* symbolized this generational contrast in its most dramatic form. Universities were concerned when men students, starting in Berkeley, expressed resentment to advanced training as a mouse race preparation for adult rat race lives. I doubt if anyone would have worried if it were women expressing such resentment.

The important point is that public airing of ambivalence, or of a shift of values toward the place of work in the lives of men, taps a vital nerve in American society. In light of the previous analysis of the generation currently in command, this is a violent rejection of all they have stood for and lived by. The counterpart for women is any airing of ambivalence or negative feelings toward what the culture has defined as their primary roles, in marriage and maternity. It is when even a minority of women begin to reject their role as sex object, postpone or reject marriage, stop smiling over a shiny waxed floor, or, heaven forbid, question the desirability of having children or rearing them themselves as a full-time job, that women tap the counterpart nerve in American society. So, too, older suburban homemaker women may be expected to have extremely hostile responses to the challenge of the younger generation of women as the latter rejects the lives led by their mothers as shallow or parasitic.

Hence, it is when men question work, and women question family commitment, and both sexes question an uncritical commitment to nation-state, that we find responses among parents, teachers, employers and government officials ranging from a shiver of distaste to a convulsion of hate. The strange thing

is that one hardly ever hears anyone point to precisely these emerging qualities among young people as healthy indicators that promise solutions to precisely the problems all would agree are reaching crisis proportions in the world at large. Virulent nationalism and the consequence of international hostility will not be solved by upping nuclear deterrence but by the emergence of supra-national loyalties to the well being of all men and women on earth. The population explosion will not be solved unless more men and women remain unmarried, have fewer children, or none at all. Environmental pollution will not be solved unless we live simply and stop as a nation from rapaciously consuming more than half the world's raw materials. The technitronic future of increased leisure time will be meaningless unless men and women value that leisure time at least equally as much as their work time.

It has been the implicit and explicit questioning of family roles among women's liberation groups that has triggered the current widespread public attention to the "women issue." NOW's focus on employment issues, dealing as it does with what is culturally considered an optional role for women, can not compete with anti-marriage and anti-sexism campaigns and speeches from women's lib spokesmen.

What, now, are some of the problems and possibilities that lie ahead? Let me start with the bread and butter issue of women's employment. To gain a perspective on what lies ahead in the seventies in the employment area requires that we step back a moment to examine what has been operating as a critical variable in the background of the changed profile of women's labor force participation. A lot of nonsense has been written in the past decade to account for the flow of older married women into the labor force. The emphasis has been on the impact of homemaking simplification via frozen foods and complex gadgetry on the one hand, and the search for self-fulfillment and a solution to the "problem without a name" on the other. This is to look for explanations on the supply side of the economic equation: what made women want to and able to move into the

"The mere existence of protective laws on the statute books . . . does not itself solve anything unless and until women press for their implementation through concerted efforts to educate their sex. . . ."

labor force.

In an economy as hard nosed as ours, however, such a stress is naive, for there must be powerful factors on the demand side of the equation that prompted employers to open their personnel doors and to hire older women. A significant factor underlying this willingness on the part of employers lies in the peculiarities of the demographic structure of the American population during the period 1940 to 1970. In an incisive demographic analysis, Valerie Oppenheimer¹ has shown that during the 1950's and early 1960's several factors worked together to reduce the size of the traditional source of the female labor force, young unmarried women: young women were staying in school longer and marrying at an earlier age, thus shrinking the size of this traditional female labor pool. Even more important, the young women of the 1950's were born in the 1930's when the birth rate was very low, while at the same time there was a vast increase in the number of young children born during the baby boom of those post war years. As a result, the traditional pool of female labor shrank during 1940 to 1960 from 6 million unmarried young women to only 3 million, while every other age cohort was increasing in size. Employers had to seek women workers from other sources than the young unmarried to fill their personnel ranks. Consequently, the trigger was far more a matter of employer demand in the first place, than of assertive women pressing for entry into the labor force.

These were also years of vast expansion in precisely those segments of the occupational system that women have traditionally been prominent in: education, office and sales work and service occupations. Women with high school degrees were able to pick and choose among the available jobs.

This fortunate circumstance is now undergoing rapid change. There will be a reversal of this demographic pattern

in the 1970's. The birth rate is now on the decline and has been since 1957, the age at marriage is creeping upward, and the time interval between marriage and childbearing is widening. In the 1970's there will be more young unmarried women or childless married women seeking jobs, at the same time middle aged married women will be very numerous, for they will be the baby boom females grown to maturity. At the same time, as Allan Cartter² has shown, graduate schools will be producing large numbers of young people with advanced degrees, but these young people will face a very different job market than the doctorate holding young people faced during the past twenty years. Up to 1970 the supply of Ph.D.s was far below the demand for them in institutions of higher education; but the reverse situation will hold from 1970 onward, the supply will exceed the demand in colleges and universities. This does not mean the society can not absorb or does not need highly trained people with advanced degrees. From one point of view, the excessive supply means an opportunity for reducing class size, providing students with more meaningful learning experiences, changing graduate curricula to prepare students for non-academic work, and for the non-academic institutions in business, government and welfare, to benefit from hiring highly trained young people. On the other hand, higher education is facing a financial crisis due to the cut-backs in government funding, corporations are pruning staffs of excessive frills, and government agencies are on an internal economy drive.

It is therefore of critical importance that women press hard during the next few years to secure equal protection of the law and to assure adequate representation of their sex in all segments of the economy. There is already a first sign of withdrawal of women from the labor force: in the last quarter of 1969, the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a drop in the unemployment rate, but the drop was found to be due not to the happy event of people finding jobs, but

because unemployed young people and women were withdrawing from actively seeking jobs, probably because they were not finding them.

What women must do in the next several years does not require new legislation, though most of us would agree that passage of an equal rights amendment to the constitution would cover a wide range of sex inequities in law and practice. Short of such passage, however, it is nonetheless the case that there has been a legal revolution during the 1960's where protection of women's economic rights are concerned.³ Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination based on sex by all employers of 25 or more employees, employment agencies and unions with 25 or more members, with the exemption of educational institutions. The Equal Pay Act of 1963 requires equal wages and salaries for men and women doing equal work. Executive 11375, prohibits discrimination based on sex by federal government contractors and subcontractors. The Age Discrimination In Employment Act of 1967 prohibits discrimination based on age between 40 and 65. Municipal and state fair employment practice commissions also stand as resources women can use to protect their employment rights. Women in colleges and universities are not covered by the Civil Rights Act, but women lawyers in activist groups are now working through the channels provided by Executive Order 11375 rather than pressing for congressional change in the educational institutions exemption in the 1964 act. WEAL, the Women's Equity Action League, has mounted an important campaign designed to apply pressure on colleges and universities to comply with this executive order, or face cancellation and future loss of government contracts, something no institution of higher education in these tight financial times would be willing to risk.

³ This brief summary relies heavily on Sonia Pressman's paper, "The Legal Revolution in Women's Employment Rights," (mimeo), a speech to a legal seminar presented by the Women's Equity Action League, Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1969.

¹ Valerie Oppenheimer, *"The Female Work Force in the United States: Factors Governing its Growth and Changing Composition,"* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California (Berkeley), 1966.

² Allan M. Cartter, "The Supply of and Demand for College Teachers," *Journal of Human Resources*, Summer 1966, 77-82.

The mere existence of such laws on the statute books of the land does not itself solve anything unless and until women press for their implementation through concerted efforts to educate their sex and to develop test cases that will effect real changes in women's employment status. This is unglamorous hard work, rarely something that will make a flashy news story or gain coverage on TV or in the weekly magazines. But it is of far greater long range significance for the expansion of women's rights than any amount of bra-burning or anti-men speech making. Parenthetically, it is nothing short of outrageous that young women can graduate from an American high school, to say nothing of a women's college, without anywhere in the course of their education, being informed about existing laws that impinge on the freedom of women to live an autonomous life. Numerous women have informed themselves in recent years about the content of abortion law statutes and have been vigorous in working to repeal them, but I am shocked when I find that women college seniors do not know, to cite just a few examples, that there are states in which women are required by law to be given a maximum prison sentence for a given offense, or that in some states they are not legally able to retain their maiden name after marriage, or that many divorce courts will even reject a woman's plea for a change of name if she is the defendant in the divorce action rather than a successful complainant.⁴ There is no professional field more appropriate for a young woman to enter who is concerned with women's rights or women's liberation than the law, and this is true regardless of your political ideology.

At this juncture, it is not clear what national policies will emerge in the coming decade which impinge upon the lives of women. If one stands back from the immediacy of our time, it is ironic that national policies may undergo a shift that will be out of joint with

changes among women themselves. In the post-Sputnik decade of national concern for scientific and technical manpower, there was a widespread campaign to interest women in entry into the labor force. From this perspective, government was serving as the spokesman for short-handed employers desperately trying to meet their personnel needs. The 1960's were a decade of woman-power, that "last major reservoir of manpower" as the specialists put it. But my own research on career choice of women college graduates finds little expansion of career aspirations among young women in the mid-1960's in the high status, traditionally masculine, fields, or any sharp upturn in aspirations for higher degrees. The roots of such choices lie in a woman's childhood and adolescence, and young women in the 1960's were formed by the turned-inward and highly domestic suburban era of the late 1940's and 1950's. The laws we have reviewed which serve to strengthen women's economic rights were passed during this womanpower era. It is only in the past few years that Woman Power has emerged, and that younger women are showing signs of taking a skeptical view toward conventional woman's roles anchored in domesticity and marriage, and beginning to search for more meaningful involvement in non-family roles. In other words, expectations are rising, but what may lie ahead in the early 1970's is a reversal of national policy, as a brake is put on military expenditure, conservative political elements are in the ascendancy with a new-old cry that women belong in the home, instead of taking jobs away from men or making "outrageous" demands for maternity benefits or child-care facilities.

At the same time, however, there will be mounting pressure for a national population policy, as the nation comes to the realization that high fertility is no longer functional but a decided threat to human well-being in an urban, dense society. We are witnessing the advance wave of this emerging policy with the unprecedented shift in opinion toward abortion in the United States. Those of us who were working on this issue early in the 1960's are now both

gratified and disturbed by the ease with which total repeal of abortion laws looms as a coming reality, gratified because this represents the fruition of long hard effort at expanding the rights of women to control their own reproductive lives, but disturbed by the quite mixed motivations behind many who now permit or encourage the passage of such repeal legislation.

This concern stems not only from the fear that some political groups wish to curb the birth rate of the non-white population in the United States, but from quite another possibility: increased public dialogue on the undesirability of large families, in the same period that there is shift in policy away from encouraging women to seek significant work in the economy, can have the effect of undercutting confidence in the choice of life goals of a significant proportion of the current younger generation of American women. It would be like putting them in a revolving door and spinning it madly, not permitting them easy entry or significant work *outside* the home, and not permitting them to fulfill themselves in a bountiful maternity *inside* the home. If our policies in the coming decade send out a message to young women that they should hold back on their fertility at the same time the economy can not absorb their energies, the society may eventually pay a very heavy price indeed for such a schizophrenic double bind message, in the form of a rise in alienation, escape into drugs, alcoholism or joyless sex, or and even greater tendency to live vicariously through their few children than American women are now doing, and that is already excessive.

What I am saying is that we have yet to acquire a broad enough context in which to make coordinated policy that affects the intimate lives of men and women. This is as true of government agencies as of radical liberation groups. I would like to think that women themselves would take the lead in calling attention to the human and humane dimensions of our lives in a broad context, rather than focusing on short-run, or merely politically expedient, actions. □

⁴ A good review of the legal situation confronting American women is Leo Kanowitz, *Women and the Law: the Unfinished Revolution*, University of New Mexico Press, 1969.

Barnard Women's Liberation

By Ellen Nasper '71 and Laurie Stein '70

Recently a Barnard faculty member, male, wrote a letter to the *Bulletin*, saying that he was uncertain of all we were saying; that anyway many women had contributed enormously to world progress by being the wives and mothers of great men. We wonder if he realized the insult to women implied in his statement. Women have as great potentialities as men to make contributions to civilization on their own. Why is there the ever-present necessity of proving that we have motivated men?

We have learned that throughout American history, women have refused to remain the silent forces behind great men. Women involved in the abolitionist movement were fighting for their own rights as well as for the rights of black people. Those women were told to keep silent, not to disrupt the issues to be patient. (How many times must we be told to be patient?) In high school, what little we were taught of the movement of women to achieve equal rights was of the work of strange, "aggressive," and slightly ridiculous women. How many of us realize that at abolitionist conventions, women delegates were prevented from taking their rightful seats on the convention floors, for no other reason but that they were women!

Aggression is the hallmark of a great man, but the curse of a great woman.

We have begun to realize that we are trapped by these ridiculous definitions of what it takes to be a woman, and what it is to be a man. Women must be soft, feminine, docile, patient. One must buy the proper cosmetics, the proper clothing, the proper home products to complete the image. Men, on the other hand, must be rational, strong, domineering. What would be the matter with a man who preferred to raise children, cook, and do housework, rather than have an outside job? We say nothing, but he might well expect ridicule within this society. The woman who has already chosen to challenge the roles traditionally defined as female does meet with ridicule.

There are always women who contradict us by telling us their own success stories. We have several replies to that. First of all, any of us who has sought a job knows that women are discriminated against in hiring and salary. Secondly, there are always tokens. We have understood, in fact, that our position as students at Barnard has prepared those of us who do go on to graduate school to be tokens.

The argument that it is less important for women than men to get high-paying jobs, or to work at all, is equally illegitimate. At least one-third of women who work are the sole supporters of their families. Many of us have encountered the attitude that a woman's desire to work is frivolous. A friend of ours related to us an experience she had in a law-school interview. The admissions officer pressed her to justify her application and their acceptance of her to assure them that she wasn't acting on whim and would just go off and get married and have children either during law school or once she got out. This is a question we have heard repeatedly thrown at women, usually from male administrators. We've never heard of it being asked of a male applicant. Why should a woman's desire for a profession be taken any less seriously than a man's?

One of the more unfortunate discoveries which we have made is the hostility that many of us feel towards one another. We have realized that this hostility is the result of the tremendous competition between women that is cultivated in us; the competition to be the prettiest, the smartest, the token, most particularly in "getting" men. It isn't at all surprising that the same women who find they must define themselves in terms of men—which man you get, what he looks like, how much he earns, his status in your peer group, how



good looking, smart, etc., *you* had to be to “get” him—that these women respond with jealousy and hostility towards one another. We hardly think that the women who join women’s liberation have stronger than usual hostility towards other women than those who don’t join. The beauty of our movement is that we can recognize these feelings in ourselves, deal with them and learn to trust and love one another. It becomes unbearable to hear women who otherwise agree with us on all issues tell us they can’t join our struggle because they “just don’t like other girls.”

Or, many women will choose not to join us because they can’t apply Women’s Lib to their own lives. This stems from a middle-class individualist way of conceiving of one’s life. They are satisfied with their cozy lives at Barnard and think we are creating false issues. We want to explain that we are not up in arms against Barnard. We don’t feel that we are suffering any great oppression in this institution. Although there are still certain demands that must be made on Barnard, we are certain that they can be won. We will have many courses on women, a medical office that caters to our female needs, a placement office that cares about finding us the best jobs, an administration and faculty sincerely interested in seeing us make it in this society. These things are important but this is not really what Women’s Lib is all about. We have a much larger task. We have to start realizing that outside the walls of our little Utopia, the oppression of women is a living reality. Many of us will see our own illusions destroyed, and as we diaper the baby we will reminisce about those four years in college when we took pre-law courses and were so liberated.

Recently, a senior at Barnard, a friend of ours, spoke of how her interest in Women’s Lib has grown over the past four years. “When I was a freshman,” she said, “particularly second semester, we were all equal, the Columbia guys and us. But then during my junior year, and even more this year, I began to feel all these pressures. I came home one time telling my father I wanted to go to medical school. ‘But first you better catch a husband,’ he told me. I felt a pressure to wear a skirt more often; to look like a lady. It made me wonder just what significance these four years of education would really have in my life.”

The greatest task of Women’s Lib is to make women realize that they have great potentiality for doing creative things with their lives, that they are worth more than becoming the slave of some guy across the street. But we have a certain definition of “creative” work. We feel that it is not enough to refuse to become oppressed housewives or secretaries; *we must also refuse to become a feminist elite*. Our fight is not for equal rights to hold positions as token females in institutions that are oppressive of women in general, especially the poor, black and brown. The worst oppression is not of us. It is that of women working in factories who get paid on the average 30 per cent less than men for equal work and who receive no protection for maternity leaves; it is that of black women who are forced to choose between the most menial jobs and the humiliations of welfare; and that of the nonunionized secretaries whose mind-debilitating work is romanticized as the boss’ right-hand aid, and that of all the poor, oppressed women that this system uses either as free labor in the home, or cheap, scab labor in times of national crises.

What about all the Barnard girls who *do* struggle through in the true American way and become doctors, or lawyers, editors-in-chief of *Bride Magazine*, or even top executives? Are they liberated women if they’ve forgotten the oppression of other women or are actively working to perpetuate it? We say No. Women’s Liberation must be a political movement or it is no movement at all. “Free Our Sisters, Free Ourselves” is not an empty slogan. It is not in becoming a part of oppressive institutions, but rather in realizing our capacity to fight against them, that we become liberated. □



Columbia Women's Liberation

Report from the Committee on Discrimination Against Women Faculty

A Columbia Women's Liberation group, formed in the spring of 1969, grew out of women's consciousness that the problems of sexual status must be articulated in political and economic terms. We concentrate on the problems that women face in common because of society's attitudes . . . problems which are not a matter for individual adjustment but require group action. As a university organization, we can focus on several areas: education and curricular questions; health care; employment practices as they affect teaching and administrative staff; the criteria for awarding graduate school fellowships; child care. This report summarizes the research of a small group of graduate students and junior faculty who are concerned about the employment practices of this university.

On Method

Our method is simple. We have tabulated the number of women and men doing the same job. Percentages of the totals may then be constructed. In the case of ambiguous catalogue listings, by calling Department offices we double-checked names whose gender was unclear. The report uses the catalogues of the various divisions of the university, the yearly publication recording the names and fields of all Master's and Doctor's degrees awarded, the American Association of University Professors' annual salary reports, national statistics and a few other relevant publications.¹

Questions Not Answered

The only fully satisfactory way to prove discriminatory practices would be the case-history method. We did not have the facilities to carry out a proper investigation along these lines, but the university should consider making such a study. Information could be sought from former and present faculty members, male and female, and from unsuccessful applicants of both sexes for positions at Columbia and Barnard. The criteria of departmental hiring committees could be investigated and assessed. The study should be extended to include comparable schools where similar hiring criteria will operate. Salary scales for women and men must be compared, as well as their rates of promotion. Clearly we recommend broader and more detailed studies, since ours is only an introduction to the facts of discrimination.

What Proportion of the Columbia University Faculty Should Be Female?

In studying the different numbers of men and women employed by the various divisions of Columbia University, we did not assume that a 50/50 ratio was either immediately desirable or justifiable. We based our expectation of the proportion of female faculty to male on the proportion of women known to have the appropriate training, namely a Ph.D., excluding for the time being most other factors affecting the employment of men and women with Ph.D.s. For example, there is evidence that suggests that women in some fields should be represented in higher proportions than that of degrees earned on the grounds that women are more likely than men to be employed by educational institutions, the men working instead in industry and government.² A fuller

¹ The figures on degrees earned by subject and sex are taken from Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Circular numbers 262 (1949), 282a (1950), 333a (1951), 360a (1952); Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular numbers 380a (1953), 418 (1954), 461 (1955), 499 (1956), 527 (1957), 570 (1958). And OE 54010-59; OE 54010-60; OE 54010-61; "Earned Degrees Conferred 1961-2"; OE 50039-63; OE 54010-65; OE 54013a-66. Degrees earned in general by sex, from 1900-1957, from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957* (Series H327-338). Statistics from 1957-66 are aggregations of the disaggregated data from Office of Education circulars.

² *Women and the Scientific Profession*, edited by Jacquelyn A. Hatfield and Carolyn G. Van Aken, Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Press, 1965, p. 63. Women are, however,

report would have to consider such factors.

Since a woman does not invest time, energy and money in obtaining a doctorate in order to be a better wife and mother or more entertaining companion for her husband, women should be represented in a proportion that reflects the numbers of doctorates going to women. Those who argue that a woman's commitment to her profession differs from that of a man must be able to cite detailed studies of the career patterns of highly trained women.³

Women earned an average of 15 per cent of all doctorates awarded during the 1940s; an average of 10 per cent of all doctorates awarded during the 1950s; and an average of 11 per cent during the 1960s. Given the normal timetable of the academic career, we would expect to find the women who earned their degrees in the 1940s represented now in the higher ranks of the faculty of Columbia and comparable institutions in a proportion of 15 per cent, and in the lower ranks in a proportion of 10 per cent. The following table, drawn from Columbia's catalogues for the academic year 1968-69 tells another story.⁴

How Should Women Be Represented?

SCHOOL	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Associates Preceptors Assistants
Columbia College	1/133 (0.7%)	0/68 (0%)	7/101 (6.5%)	8/76 (9.5%)	—	20/50 (29%)
Law School	0/34 (0%)	0/2 (0%)	0/4 (0%)	—	—	—
School of Dental & Oral Surgery	0/78 (0%)	1/70 (1%)	1/102 (1%)	0/54 (0%)	—	0/31 (0%)
School of Int'l. Affairs	3/87 (3%)	0/23 (0%)	1/17 (6%)	0/1 (0%)	—	—
School of Business	2/37 (5%)	0/23 (0%)	0/13 (0%)	—	—	—
General Studies	5/49 (9%)	8/28 (22%)	8/48 (14%)	17/42 (29%)	—	24/43 (36%)
Graduate Faculties	8/367 (2.1%)		10/74 (12%)	7/52 (12%)	—	—
Barnard College	11/38 (22%)	12/12 (50%)	21/12 (64%)	15/16 (48%)	—	23/5 (82%)
American Language Program	—	—	—	—	0/3 (0%)	29/16 (64%)

EXPLANATION: The figures given above are the ratio of women to men in that category. The figures in parentheses below this ratio are the percentages of the total number of teachers represented by women.

more likely to earn a Ph.D. in the humanities rather than in science. In 1966, for example, 17.4% of the doctorates in the humanities and social sciences went to women although only 11% of all Ph.D.s awarded went to women.

³ A study of 1,979 women who received doctorates in the years 1957-8 showed that 91% were working, 81% of them full-time. (Helen Astin, *The Woman Doctorate*, Basic Books, 1970, quoted by Malcolm J. Scully, "Women in Higher Education Challenging the Status Quo," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Feb. 9, 1970, pp. 2-5, especially p. 4).

⁴ For professional schools such as Law, Dental and Oral Surgery, International

For full professors in the eight divisions that employ them, the actual percentage is 5.2 per cent (2.8 per cent if Barnard is excluded). This compares rather badly with the 15 per cent of doctorates that were earned by women in this age group. The Barnard figure hardly compensates for the lack of female representation in the other, better-paid divisions. Even at Barnard, 78 per cent of the full professors are men. In the 1950s, women received 10 per cent of the doctorates awarded. Since in over half the divisions shown on the chart, women are not represented at all at the Associate Professor level, there is no need to belabor this disturbing lack.

In the lower ranks, women constitute a much higher proportion of the total teaching staff than they do at the upper levels. Women received 11 per cent of the Ph.D.s awarded between 1960-68. At some divisions of Columbia, their numbers exceed this proportion at both Assistant Professor and Instructor levels. However, this distribution begins to reveal another aspect of the university's hiring practices. Overall, women are concentrated in the lower ranks, and have been for several years. They are also to some degree segregated by sex by being confined to Barnard College, General Studies and the Graduate Faculties. Women constitute a majority of only one category—part-time employment (Preceptors, Assistants and Associates).

Summary

This data reflects two major tendencies. The greater the proportion of women students, the greater the number of women faculty at all ranks. Second, the higher the rank and the better the pay, the fewer the number of women at that rank. While to some minds this arrangement may have an appealing symmetry, we believe that it reflects and reinforces a marked inequality of opportunity and compensation.

Barnard College and What It Indicates

The role of Barnard College as an equalizer in the otherwise male-dominated Columbia community is worth examining for other clues about the status of women. Although 78 per cent of Barnard's full professors are men, the number of men and women employed in full-time teaching there is almost equal. Barnard and Wellesley are the only Seven Sisters colleges to hire more women than men, but at all these colleges except Wellesley, men control the full professorships and the chairmanships.⁵ Even the one group of educational institutions founded to give women college educations and access to professional careers do not, after more than 50 years of activity, serve as models demonstrating to the rest of the community the abilities of women to manage demanding careers in responsible positions theoretically open to them.

All these women's colleges lack the endowment of their male equivalents; all of them have fewer facilities; all pay lower salaries to their faculty. The differences between Barnard and Columbia salaries are well known,

Affairs and Business, the proportion of degrees earned by women is a more accurate guide than the overall proportion of doctorates earned by women. The following data for post-1949 degrees will give some idea of the proportion of Ph.D.s going to women in these subjects.

	1949-53	1954-59	1961-6
Law	.02	.03	.04
History	.11	.12	.11
Political Science	.08	.06	.08
Sociology	.14	.14	.19
Economics	.06	.04	.05
Business	.07	.03	.03

⁵ *Token Learning: A Study of Women's Higher Education in America*, Education Committee of the National Organization for Women, New York Chapter (Kate Millet, Chairman), 1968, pp. 37-40.

varying from an average of over \$5,500 at the full professor level to \$1,765 at assistant professor level.⁶

Columbia Full Professor:	\$22,540 average compensation
Barnard Full Professor:	\$16,892 average compensation
Columbia Associate Prof.:	\$14,909 average compensation
Barnard Associate Prof.:	\$12,188 average compensation
Columbia Assistant Prof.:	\$11,486 average compensation
Barnard Assistant Prof.:	\$9,721 average compensation

It should be noted that not only the absolute but also the percentage differential in compensation between Barnard and Columbia increases with rank. These salary differences do not measure relative excellence but rather punish those engaged in the education of women. They are a direct reflection of the value society places on women's education and on women's role in society. We suggest it is urgent that Barnard bring salaries up to the level of those at Columbia in order to prevent further penalization of Barnard's faculty.

Statistics for the Graduate Faculties of Columbia, the division responsible for training graduate students and granting degrees, show a startling contrast between the percentage of doctoral degrees awarded to women and the percentage of women employed full-time, especially in tenured positions. The rise in percentages of doctorates awarded to women *may* mean that more women are going on to a Ph.D. after completing the MA program than used to be the case. Investigation is needed in this area. Thirty-eight per cent of current graduate students are women.

Graduate Faculties and the Training of Women

DOCTORATES AWARDED

	1956-7	1960-61	1964-65	1966-67	1967-8
Female	11	39	75	88	99
Male	229	300	369	298	307
% Female	4.6%	11.5%	16.9%	22.8%	24.3%

As the table shows, the proportion of Columbia doctorates awarded to women has risen steadily from 4.6 per cent to 24 per cent in a decade. The percentage of women with tenure in the Graduate Faculties has, however, remained steady at just over 2 per cent since 1957.

TENURED FACULTY IN THE GRADUATE FACULTIES⁷

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69
Female	7	8	7	9	9	8
Male	287	318	298	348	370	367
% Female	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%

In recent years this meager percentage has even suffered a decline.

We think that it is essential for Columbia University to hire more women in the Graduate Faculties, particularly since it is clear that to do so requires no sacrifice of standards. We are puzzled by the Graduate Faculties' commitment to train women, but not to hire them. We know from experience as students and teachers that it is vital for women students in graduate school to see women engaged in the academic profession as naturally as men are. At present, many women students will never have any contacts with such role models, or will meet so few that they become used to the idea of women as exceptions in the more demanding areas of the academic world. Students will not be unaware either that most of the tenured women they

The Cost of a Token

⁶ AAUP Bulletin, 1968. Compensation is defined as salary plus fringe benefits.

⁷ Part-time and visiting appointments are excluded, as are cross-listed appointments.

meet are single, and thus in theory able to devote more of their time to their profession than their married male colleagues. They will not be unaware either that the small number of women with tenure in the Graduate Faculties are all exceptionally distinguished scholars, whose presence helps perpetuate the unfortunate idea that to succeed in any professional career, a woman has to be not just as good, but several times as good as a man. Tokenism is always based on abnormal criteria of excellence in order to limit the number of qualified people of certain races and sexes with access to a profession. Its cost is the high expectation of failure for the discriminated group. By the obvious scarcity of women training women graduates, the institution acclimatizes women students to their professional expectations: low rank, low pay, low status, a slower rate of promotion than their male colleagues and a more difficult tenure hurdle. We note that the percentage of women at assistant professor level has risen from 4 per cent in 1962-63 to 15 per cent in 1968-69. It will be interesting to see whether the rise at this level is reflected over the next five years in an increase in the number of women in the Graduate Faculties with tenure. The absolute number of women instructors has risen slightly but the percentage of women at that rank has declined from 22 per cent in 1963-5 to 13 per cent in 1968-69.

Non-Tenured Ranks, Graduate Faculties

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Female	3	6	4	6	10	14
Male	72	71	64	84	74	78
% Female	4%	7.7%	5.9%	6.6%	11.9%	15.2%

INSTRUCTORS

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Female	4	13	9	9	7	11
Male	28	45	31	35	52	73
% Female	16.5%	22.4%	22.5%	20.4%	11.9%	13.2%

Doctorates Awarded to Women

The percentage of doctorates going to women in subjects long stereotyped as masculine are in some cases surprisingly high. In the years 1966-68, which will be quoted throughout this section, 10 per cent of the Chemistry doctorates went to women; 8.6 per cent of the Physics doctorates went to women; but no women earned doctorates in the fields of Geology, Mathematics or Mathematical Statistics. Columbia has had in the recent past women as Professors of Physics, Chemistry and Microbiology, and has women as Professors of Biochemistry and Physics at the moment.

The following section compares percentages of doctorates awarded to women in specific Departments with the percentages of female faculty in that Department. Cross-listed faculty are excluded because their appointment and teaching duties are not primarily in the Graduate Faculties.

French:

66.6% of their doctorates went to women; no full-time female faculty.

Art History & Archeology:

54% of their doctorates went to women; 26% of the tenured faculty is female; 71% of the non-tenured faculty.

Biological Sciences:

45% of their doctorates went to women; 9.5% of the tenured faculty is female; 33% of the non-tenured (*i.e.* 2 men, 1 woman).

Anthropology:

44% of their doctorates went to women; no full-time female faculty.

Psychology:

36% of their doctorates went to women; no female faculty.

English & Comparative Literature:

27% of their doctorates went to women; 4% (1 woman) of their tenured faculty is female.

Sociology:

26.6% of their doctorates went to women; in 1967-8 they had one female assistant professor.

History:

17% of their doctorates went to women; 2 women on their faculty.

Philosophy:

17% of their doctorates went to women; no women faculty.

Public Law and Government:

16% of their doctorates went to women; they have one female instructor. There are 35 men in the department, 26 of them full professors.

It will quickly be seen that only the Department of Art History and Archeology hires women in numbers even close to the proportion of women they train. We believe that women should be fairly represented at least in those departments that attract a proportion of women in excess of 15 per cent. Women should in fact be hired in all Departments.⁸

We realize that these figures do not *prove* that Columbia University has in the past discriminated or is now discriminating against women. Given these statistics, however, it will be difficult to disprove discrimination. An examination of the data does lead one to believe that some discrimination must occur, for it is clear that the number of women who hold faculty positions is remarkably small, and is in most cases below the national average of labor available for that category. Here it is worth noting that the per cent of women working in all institutions of Higher Education in the United States is 22 per cent.⁹ We believe that women are by and large excluded from the more prestigious colleges and universities and must find employment instead in teachers colleges, the smaller liberal arts colleges and junior colleges, where in fact they can be found in proportions ranging from 34 per cent to 42 per cent.¹⁰

Undoubtedly it will be argued that academic women marry and drop out of the labor market while their children are small at least. We would be interested in figures based on Columbia's past employment patterns that

Discrimination

Women, Work and Family

⁸ In 1960 John Parrish studied the distribution and numbers of women faculty in ten high endowment and ten high enrollment institutions of higher education ("Women in Top Level Teaching and Research", *Journal of the American Association of University Women*, Vol. LV, 1962, Jan., pp. 103-109). Table 4 shows their distribution by subject, varying from 93.1% of Home Economics faculty to .2% of Engineering faculty. Columbia was among the high endowment institutions studied. The percent of women faculty by rank in the eight institutions with high endowment who responded to the questionnaire in 1960 was:

Full Professor — 2.6%; Associate Professor — 7.5%; Assistant Professor — 8.5%; Instructor — 9.8%. With Barnard excluded, Columbia's current faculty enrollment shows a lower percentage of women at all ranks than Parrish's 1960 study.

⁹ Scully, "Women in Higher Education," p. 2. The median salary of women in Higher Education was 16.5% less than that of men in 1965-6 and 18% less in 1968.

¹⁰ Jessie Bernard, *Academic Women*, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1964, provides many useful statistics on the distribution of women in American institutions of higher education.

substantiate such claims. Other studies have shown that the more training a woman receives and the better her job, the more likely she is to remain in full-time employment, even if she has children.¹¹ Academic women are also more likely to remain single than other women, and to have small families when they do marry.¹² A trained woman is also financially in a position to hire domestic and child-care help for those tasks she wishes to delegate. Granted these observations, we suspect any explanation of the position of women in academic life that relies too heavily on the conditions of their supply rather than on the conditions of the market's demand for them.

Recommendations

Given the findings of this report, we call upon the university, perhaps through the Senate, to undertake four tasks:

1. to prepare a full study of the status of women faculty in the university, using sources that were not available to us, *e.g.* salaries. Half at least of the persons concerned with that study should be women.
2. to declare its unequivocal support of the right of women to equal employment opportunities and equal pay compared with those of men of comparable qualifications and ability. Such a declaration will mean the hiring of more women at all ranks in all divisions and a review of their salaries.
3. to engage in intelligent discussions of child care and paid leave for child birth, available to all employees of the university, whether faculty, administration or staff.
4. to invite submission of reports of alleged discrimination to a Committee on Employment Practices, and further to have such a Committee initiate investigations into the hiring patterns that may be discerned in various departments and divisions of the university.

This report was prepared by Rachel DuPlessis [Rachel Blau '63] Preceptor, English; Linda Edwards, graduate student, Economics; Ann Sutherland Harris, Assistant Professor, Art History & Archeology; Kate Millett, Instructor, Philosophy (Barnard); and Harriet Zellner, graduate student, Economics. Joan Mitchell collected the catalogues. □

Appendix Faculty by Rank and Sex, 1969-70 Columbia College, Barnard College Graduate Faculties, General Studies

	Ratio of Women to Men	Per Cent Women
<i>Columbia College</i>		
Full Professors	1/125	Under 1%
Associate Prof.	0/50	0
Assistant Prof.	7/88	7.3
Instructor	14/61	18
Preceptor	15/38	28
<i>Barnard College</i>		
Full Professor	9/31	22
Associate Prof.	16/29	54
Assistant Prof.	24/33	74
Instructor	11/20	55
<i>General Studies</i>		
Full Professor	3/45	6
Associate Prof.	3/37	7.5
Assistant Prof.	17/71	19
Instructor	12/25	32
<i>Graduate Faculties</i>		
Full Professor	6/324	1
Associate Prof.	2/73	2.6
Assistant Prof.	6/42	12.5
Instructor	2/4	66

Assistant, Associate and Full Professors With Ph.D.s Granted Between 1960 and 1970 by Sex (Barnard Excluded as Dates of Ph.D.s Not Given by Catalogues).

	Male	Female
Asst. Prof.	91 (47%)	24 (96%)
Assoc. Prof.	74 (38%)	1 (4%)
Full Prof.	30 (15%)	0 (0%)
	195 (100%)	25 (100%)

If women faculty with Ph.D.s granted in the 1960s were distributed in the three ranks as men faculty are now, there would be 3 female full professors, 9 female associate professors and 13 female assistant professors. The average date of the Ph.D. awarded to the women in the assistant professor category is 1965; of the men 1966. Well over 50 per cent of the men with 1964 and 1963 Ph.D.s are associate professors; none of the women in that category have been promoted.

¹¹ See note 3. See also Evelyne Sullerot, *Histoire et Sociologie du Travail Feminin*, Editions Gonthier, Paris, 1968, pp. 300-302. Columbia University does not own this book, the best comprehensive study of women and work published to date. Sullerot (p. 318) also cites French studies that show absenteeism among women lessens in inverse proportion to the degree of education they have received, and that level of education is a more important factor than either marriage or the arrival of children.

¹² *Women and the Scientific Professions*, p. 75 and *Womanpower*, National Manpower Council, New York, 1957, p. 75. Jessie Bernard also notices this factor.

Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve:

A Study in Feminism

By Linda Krakower Greene '69

We are now in the midst of a revival of the Feminist Movement, as once again women have emerged to claim what is rightfully theirs—equality. A brand of militant feminism, unknown since passage of the nineteenth amendment, has reappeared in this country and membership increases daily. In view of the activities and tactics of various women's liberation groups, a study of the feminism of Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve proves most interesting. Miss Gildersleeve was termed after her death by the Vice-President of Columbia University as the woman of her generation who did more than any other to "open the way for women to take their rightful place in the world."¹ Her methodology, however, was in direct contrast to that of the feminist movement of her youth as well as that of today. Inevitably, the question of effectiveness arises. Is there a right and a wrong way to do it? The age-old battle of the moderates versus the radicals goes on.

Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve grew to womanhood during a time of relative calm on the sexual battlefield. By the time militant feminists emerged again to fight the war for suffrage in the 20th century, Miss Gildersleeve was already a woman of achievement: a faculty member and then a Dean in Columbia University. She was to be a "spokesman" for women for the next fifty years, yet she never joined the women's movement. She was never a "Feminist" with a capital "F," but her achievements as a leader of women speak for themselves.

Miss Gildersleeve has produced a full account of her youth in her autobiography.² A shy, retiring Virginia Gildersleeve arrived at Barnard in 1895. What had prompted her to come to this fledgling women's college? In 1939 the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College distributed a questionnaire on which the first question asked how Barnard graduates had come to go to college.³ Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, Barnard '99, answered that she had not



In 1899, Virginia Gildersleeve and 18 senior classmates posed for their class photograph. Here, a part of it, with Miss Gildersleeve at right in the third row from top.

¹ Eleanor Flexner, *Century of Struggle* (Cambridge, 1959), p. 219.

² Virginia C. Gildersleeve, *Many a Good Crusade* (New York, 1954).

³ Questionnaire of The Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, 1939.



The fine script on the back of this photograph identifies "Miss V. C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, Who is raising \$2,000,000 fund." Portrait, taken by Aime DuPont, is marked for use in the New York Tribune, December, 1912.

chosen to go to college; her mother had chosen for her. (As an afterthought she added that she was glad she had and that college had "educated me considerably.") Miss Gildersleeve spent her first two college years at 343 Madison Avenue, in the tiny brownstone which served as the first Barnard College.

For ten years Miss Gildersleeve was a teacher and student in the University. During these years suffrage workers gathered strength in efforts to obtain the vote in individual states as well as on a national level. In addition, the women's labor movement gained momentum and fame. Miss Gildersleeve had never been part of any of these activities, nor had she participated in the philanthropic fury of the "nineties" which engulfed many of her contemporaries. Virginia Gildersleeve was somewhat isolated in her academic world. There is no doubt she shared similar sentiments with many of these crusaders, but she did not pick up the banner.

It would seem, in fact, that Miss Gildersleeve was somewhat embarrassed by militant feminist tactics. (Miss Gildersleeve almost always used the adjective militant when referring to feminists.) In honor of Barnard's Twenty-fifth Anniversary the Dean was asked to deliver the Columbia University Phi Beta Kappa Address. She was the first woman to be so honored. The result was a fascinating apology for militant feminism. She began with an explanation for choosing a "feminine" topic (which she felt people had heard too much of at that time). "With a keen realization of our somewhat vociferous occupation of the front of the state," she began, "and the persistent parading by us and by men of questions of sex, I share with many others a desire that we might be for a time, in this bewildering year of war not only neutral, but neuter."⁴ She went on to say that she preferred to think in terms of human beings, but since it was

a "feminine anniversary" of a "feminine college" she felt committed to a "feminine subject." She attributed militant feminism to unused energy in women, brought about by the shift to factory rather than domestic production, a lower birth rate, a new option for women to choose a career over marriage, new opportunities in jobs, and the advent of new mechanical appliances. She concluded with another apology to members of both sexes who "look upon the so-called new woman as an intruding, abnormal, vociferous, and rather dangerous creature," whom she felt was the product of these disruptive forces going through a difficult transitional phase.⁵ She declared in closing that observable changes in these women were only "superficial." (Underneath I presume Miss Gildersleeve believed these women to be loving wives and dutiful mothers who would continue to fulfill all of their responsibilities as such.)

Looking back on her youth, Miss Gildersleeve remarked in 1938 that "those of us who believed in an extension of women's rights and opportunities pictured this great feminist movement, too, as going steadily on and on, always up and up, never down again."⁶ Elsewhere in the speech, however, she again "put down" suffragettes when she commented that "In the U.S. the admission of women to full citizenship has not, of course, brought about that millenium which some of the more ardent advocates of women or women's suffrage prophesied, but which no ordinary sober thinker ever expected. . . ."⁷

She did soften her position at times, however. In describing her method for gaining respect in Columbia meetings in the memoirs, she allowed that her gentle technique might not have been sufficient to get there in the first place. Perhaps, she declared, "battering the door rather violently and spectacularly" was necessary before she could obtain her seat and work from "within." In

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 374.

⁴ Virginia C. Gildersleeve, "Some Guides for Feminine Energy," Columbia University Phi Beta Kappa Address reprinted in the *Columbia University Quarterly*, Vol. XVII, No. 4. (September, 1915), p. 362.

⁶ Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, "Whither Educated Women?" Speech delivered at Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, May, 1938, p. 2.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 10.

another situation she again acknowledged the rather harsh position she generally took. At the United Nations San Francisco Convention in 1945 a number of militant feminists were (according to Miss Gildersleeve's account) annoying male representatives with long harangues on the plight of women. At that time Miss Gildersleeve thought of her friend Caroline Spurgeon's admonition that Virginia Gildersleeve didn't appreciate the need for militant feminism because she hadn't been "trampled on enough."

Miss Gildersleeve had developed her own answer to feminism and it was not an easy one to follow. The way to gain equality for women was not by marching with a placard in parades. The way to advance the position of women was to produce substantial accomplishments and in fact to outdistance men wherever possible.

In the Dean's Report of 1927 she stated her opinion on feminist goals when she said that the task of women was to show that they deserved the opportunities which had been created for them. To do this, they had to produce first-rate work. The heroine in this case was no doubt one of her favorites: Marie Curie. Here, a Madame Curie would do more than any amount of general argument to obtain professorships in co-educational schools. In the memoirs, it is a Madame Curie, again, who would do more for American women than any amount of "agitation, argument, and legislation."⁸

Miss Gildersleeve was an austere, somewhat rigid "lady." (Throughout a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Peardon on April 16, 1969, the one overwhelming aspect of Miss Gildersleeve's personality that was stressed was that of her sense of propriety. "Miss Gildersleeve was a lady," one or the other reiterated numerous times.) For this reason she was not a likely candidate for militant feminism. There was, however, still another formidable reason for her hesitance to support such actions as suffrage marches and that reason was Barnard. At the celebration marking Barnard's Twenty-fifth Anniversary Columbia President Nicholas

⁸ Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, *Many a Good Crusade*, p. 104.

Murray Butler commented that "Barnard College is nothing so temporary or so simple as a mere cog in the wheel of feminist propaganda."⁹ Dean Gildersleeve was of the same mind; for her Barnard always came before feminism. In the memoirs she commented that militant feminists sometimes accused her of "feebleness, indifference, or treason," and that in a sense they were right because she did place Barnard above feminist advances.

During the academic year 1915-1916, a furor developed over the growing activities of a coalition of Barnard Feminists and Columbia-Barnard Socialists. A question arose as to whether Barnard, as a women's college, should come out strongly in favor of women's suffrage as well as in support of economic independence for women. Miss Gildersleeve, after maintaining silence on the issue for most of the year, finally responded. Barnard is too heterogeneous an institution to take an official position on any issue, she stated, in the *Barnard Bulletin*. Furthermore, even if a consensus were reached, a strictly defined official opinion would work against freedom of thought. Barnard could not and would not work to influence feminist issues as an institution. (Students and alumnae were, of course, free to act on their own as long as in decorum and many did participate in the movement.)

Again, in discussing faculty appointments in the memoirs the point was made that the excellence of the college would not be sacrificed. According to her memoirs, it was Miss Gildersleeve's policy to bring in men when making professorial appointments to offset the natural tendency of women to rise from the ranks of instructors and assistant professors. The Dean believed a predominance of females on the faculty was not in the best interests of the students, although it obviously was important to feminists.

Having established Miss Gildersleeve's position on the formal Feminist movement and her own answer to the

⁹ Nicholas Murray Butler, speech marking Barnard's Twenty-fifth Anniversary quoted in the *Barnard Bulletin*, May 3, 1915, p. 3.



February 18, 1936, the Barnard community gathered to honor Miss Gildersleeve on her 25th anniversary as Dean of the College. Here, the Dean is flanked by Mrs. Ogden Reid, now trustee emeritus, and Columbia University President Nicholas Murray Butler. This photograph, originally from the New York Herald Tribune, is from the Barnard Archives, as are all the pictures accompanying this essay.

problem of unequal opportunity, we can examine her actions if only superficially here. As the Dean of Barnard College Miss Gildersleeve was responsible for all the women in the University. In that role she worked to open the graduate schools of Columbia to women and improve the conditions of women in the University (credit for Johnson Hall must go at least partially to Barnard's Dean). One of her most notable successes in fighting the graduate schools was the Medical School battle won by Miss Gildersleeve in 1917. When Gulli Lindh, Barnard '17 was accepted, and then led her Physicians and Surgeons class (as predicted by her Dean), Miss Gildersleeve was very proud. This triumph was achieved through long and arduous efforts on the part of Dean Gildersleeve (none of which included carrying a sign or "sitting-in"!)

Men had to be handled gently she felt, and she was an expert at gaining advances in this manner. One of the most amusing stories in the memoirs is the following: As the only woman member of the prestigious Columbia University Advisory Committee on Educational Policy, Miss Gildersleeve perfected an individualistic method of gaining the confidence and respect of fellow members. As she later remembered, she began very slowly and quietly (the author presumes this was to not "threaten" or in current jargon "castrate" male members of the committee by being an outspoken female) since she felt "men dread the prospect of having a female around."¹⁰ She felt it necessary to establish herself as a "pleasant, amiable and intelligent" individual who would "cause no trouble." Once she had imprinted this comforting thought on the minds of her male colleagues, she could work from within to gain her objectives.

In University battles Miss Gildersleeve (and indeed Barnard College) had an excellent ally in Nicholas Murray Butler. Miss Gildersleeve determined that women professors should get maternity leave benefits under the theory that the encouragement of women faculty members to have children would be beneficial to faculty, students, and the

college. Miss Gildersleeve believed that Barnard, as a woman's college, was in a position to experiment on such matters. Bringing this issue to the attention of President Butler produced a humorous result. In favor of the proposal, the President commented that "we should have women teachers with fuller lives and richer experience, not so many dried-up old maids."¹¹ No doubt the first part of the comment matched Miss Gildersleeve's sentiment, but one wonders what her reaction to the second half might have been.

From the beginning Miss Gildersleeve worked on expanding opportunities for women. In 1911 she lauded the establishment of an Employment Center to locate jobs for women. Under her leadership Barnard often led women's colleges in such endeavors. During the First World War she provided a focus of enthusiasm as well as a great source of knowledge on ways in which Barnard students could aid the war effort. Included among these efforts were the Boathouse Canteen (certainly a novel college project), and the Bedford experiment in women as farm laborers. Perhaps most exemplary of the Gildersleeve effort to use Barnard as a center for women's efforts was the YMCA overseas canteen workers project in which hundreds of women came to Barnard for intensive one-week training courses prior to overseas assignments. Between the wars, Miss Gildersleeve was instrumental in organizing the International Association of University Women to prevent the catastrophe of further war. In 1927 Dean Gildersleeve began a summer school patterned on the one at Bryn Mawr for industrial women laborers, and in 1928 the Dean spearheaded the effort to form the "Seven Sisters" as a means of publicizing the work of women's colleges. When the Second World War came Miss Gildersleeve again made Barnard a leader in the field of feminine contributions. During both wars the Dean urged her students to finish their studies, since in the long run "trained brains" would be of most value to the country, but supplemental war work



"Barnard Dean Leads in Fingerprint Campaign" reads the headline of this picture which appeared January 13, 1943. Mrs. E. M. Hirshberg, chairman of the American Women's Voluntary Services fingerprinting department is taking Dean Gildersleeve's prints in the Barnard gym. The ceremony, seen by 2,000 students and faculty, began a drive to fingerprint students and teachers for New York City's War Identification Bureau.

¹⁰ Virginia C. Gildersleeve, *Many a Good Crusade*, p. 98.

¹¹ Nicholas Murray Butler, quoted in *Many a Good Crusade*, p. 106.

existed in many forms. In the case of World War II, this resulted in the unique system of war minors. Miss Gildersleeve and her colleague, Professor Elizabeth Reynard, were then key figures in the establishment of the WAVES.

The list of positions in which Miss Gildersleeve served is impressive in its length and in its quality. Each time she served and was honored for doing so (as she often was), she earned a triple honor—one for herself, one for Barnard, and one for all women. Her crowning achievement was no doubt her selection as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations' San Francisco Convention in 1945, one of very few women to represent their country on that occasion.

Miss Gildersleeve married her vocation. Her writings are full, however, of an explicit approval of the life most other women chose. She was a firm believer in the family. In her Installation Address as Dean of Barnard College she spoke of the fact that most Barnard students commuted and that this meant that they lived in the "normal, natural life of home relationships and avoided the danger of aloofness and selfish narrow-mindedness which may occasionally develop in an isolated community made up of one sex."¹² In referring to the faculty the Dean remarked in the memoirs that she didn't want either the men or the women on the staff to be forced into celibacy and "cut off from that great source of experience, of joy, sorrow and wisdom, which marriage and parenthood offer." She advised Barnard students if they married, to wait five to ten years while raising a family, and then to pursue a career. Miss Gildersleeve never took the feminist line of advising against the "shackling bonds of marriage."

During the thirties and forties a new theory seized the country which emphasized marriage and motherhood as the only means of achieving full womanhood. This repressive attitude



Miss Gildersleeve shakes hands with President Harry S. Truman after signing the United Nations Charter in 1945. The others are, from left, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Senator Tom Connally, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Representative Sol Bloom, Representative Charles A. Eaton, a State Department official, and Harold Stassen.

toward the spinster bothered Miss Gildersleeve and she spoke out in the memoirs against the theory that all unmarried women were "inhibited and frustrated." She also worried about the decreasing number of women professors. Miss Gildersleeve expressed a belief that single or widowed women should not live alone. In living all of the first part of her life with her parents (until their deaths in the twenties) Miss Gildersleeve incurred the wrath of at least one militant feminist, M. Carey Thomas. Miss Thomas believed that "a feeble thing to do."

Miss Gildersleeve was a gentle crusader. Miss Spurgeon was probably correct in attributing this partially to an untrampled upon life. Miss Gildersleeve was able to attend a woman's college in her city because others had fought for the existence of that college. She encountered no career barriers, naturally falling into hers as jobs opened for her. She enjoyed a comfortable upbringing and family life and so was never "thrust out into a hard cold world to fend for herself." Her crusades arose out of a desire, not any urgency born of necessity, and so were gentle.

In the end, her character is responsible for the method undertaken. Miss Gildersleeve was somewhat shy (although this was not a part of the facade she presented to the world) and was a Victorian lady. For Miss Gildersleeve there were proper actions and improper actions. Miss Gildersleeve's type of lady did not carry placards in parades, but it

¹² Virginia C. Gildersleeve, *The Installation of Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve, Ph.D. as Dean of Barnard College, Columbia University in the City of New York*, February 16, 1911. Horace Mann Auditorium (Irving Press, 1911) p. 36.

did sit on committees and organize women's organizations of a non-militant sort. Vice-President Chamberlain aptly summarized Miss Gildersleeve's brand of feminism at the University Memorial Service when he said: "She assumed her sex would not be used against her if she had a useful contribution to make."¹³ Miss Gildersleeve made many contributions in her leadership of Barnard, her governmental activism, and her work for the advancement of women in the University she loved. One has to conclude that Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve succeeded very well in putting her philosophy into action. Such a philosophy, however, requires the kind of "superwoman" that Miss Gildersleeve typified. (I believe that many of my contemporaries are in that category and that this generation is, indeed, capable of providing the necessary womanpower.)

There are parallels with 1970. Miss Gildersleeve's feminist efforts were undertaken mainly after a time of institutional reform (that is after women gained access to higher education and the vote). Thus, discrimination was often of a subtle sort. Under such circumstances, Miss Gildersleeve's equally subtle efforts to gain the trust and respect of men were perhaps most appropriate.

Today, with a similar situation in existence, perhaps the calm, subtle indirect assault by infiltration is still applicable. On the other hand, women's liberation seems to be making gains with a more direct approach. No doubt both militant and moderate feminism have a place in the battle. The militants dramatize the issues and rally individuals to the cause. The "achievers," however, must go on achieving in order to justify the militant demands for equality. What would have happened if Gulli Lindh had finished last instead of first in her medical school class?

This is an age of confrontation, and as long as confrontation produces results it will prove the dominant strategy. Miss Gildersleeve wouldn't have a chance today, but Betty Friedan would probably have fared rather badly 40 years ago. □



Dean Gildersleeve with her successor, Millicent Carey McIntosh, in 1954, at a reception marking Miss Gildersleeve's book "Many a Good Crusade."

¹³ Lawrence Chamberlain, *Idem*, p. 15.

Sex, Politics and the New Feminism

By Kate Millett

Is it possible to regard the relation of the sexes in a political light at all? It depends on how one defines "politics." I do not define the political area here as that narrow and exclusive sector known as institutional or official politics of the Democrat or Republican parties; we have all reason to be tired and suspicious of them. By politics, I mean power-structured relationships; the entire arrangement whereby one group of people is governed by another, one group is dominant and the other subordinate.

It is time we developed a more cogent and relevant psychology and philosophy of power relationships beyond that yet considered in our institutional politics. It is time we gave attention to defining a theory of politics which treats of power relationships on the less formal than establishmentarian grounds of personal intercourse between members of well defined and coherent groups; races, castes, classes and sexes. It is precisely because such groups have no representation in formal political structures that their oppression is so entire and so continuous.

The study of racism has convinced us that there exists a truly political relationship between races, and an oppressive situation from which the subordinated group had no redress through formal political structures whereby they might organize into conventional political struggle and opposition. Just so, any intelligent and objective examination of our system of sexual politics or sex role structure will prove that the relationship between the sexes now and throughout history, is one of what Max Weber once termed "Herrschaft." It is a relationship of dominance and subordination, the birthright

control of one group by another: the male to rule and the female to be ruled. Women have been placed in a position of minority status throughout history which has continued even after the grudging extension of certain minimal rights of citizenship and suffrage at the beginning of this century.

Why, then, when this arrangement of male rule and control of our society is so obvious, is it never acknowledged or discussed? Partly, I suspect, because such discussion is regarded as dangerous in the extreme, and because a culture does not discuss its most basic assumptions and most cherished bigotries. Why does no one ever remark that every avenue of power in our culture: the military, industry, the universities, the sciences, political office and finance (despite absurd declarations to the contrary on the evidence that some little old lady owns stock over which she has no control)—including the repressive forces of the police—is entirely in male hands? Money, guns—authority itself—are male provinces. Dead or alive, even God is male. And a white male at that.

The reasons for this gigantic evasion of the very facts of our situation are many and obvious. They are also rather amusing. Let's look at a few of the thousand defences a masculine culture has built against any infringement or even exposure of its control. One is to react with ridicule and the primitive mechanism of laughter and denial. Sex is funny, it's dirty, and it is something women have. Men are not sexual beings; they are people, they are humanity. Therefore, any rational discussion of the realities of sexual life degenerates as quickly as men can make it into a sniggering session where through clichés so ancient as to have almost ritual value, women who might be anxious to carry on an adult dialogue are bullied back into "their place."

The second evasion our culture has evolved is via folk myth. From Dagwood to the college professor, sex is folklore and the official version of both is that the male is "victim" of a widespread conspiracy. From the folk figure of Jiggs or Punch, to the very latest study of the damage which mothers wreak upon their sons, we are assailed by the bogey of the overbearing woman—woman as some terrible and primitive natural evil. She is our 20th-century remnant of



the primitive fear of the unknown, unknown at least to the male, and remember, it is the male in our culture who defines reality. Man is innocent; he is put upon; everywhere he is in danger of being dethroned.

The fantasy of the male victim is politically expedient. It is myth either invented or disseminated to serve the political end of a rationalization or a softening and partial denial of power. The actual relation of the sexes in our culture from the dawn of history has been diametrically opposite to the official cult of the downtrodden male; yet our culture seeks on every level of discussion to deny this. To the logical charge of oppression which any objective view of the sex structure would bring up, masculine society has a fascinating tactic of appropriating all sympathy for itself. It has lately taken up the practice of calling out that it is the victim of unnatural surgery, it has been "castrated."

Castration is an ancient cruelty which males practice upon each other. In the American South it was a way to humiliate the black victims of the Klan; in the Ancient East, a barbarous form of punishment for crime; in the courts of the Italian Renaissance, a perverse method of providing soprano voices.

As the practice of physical castration has been abolished, it is clear that the word in current usage must be accepted metaphorically rather than literally if we are to make any sense of the fantastic anxiety which assails

© Kate Millett. This article is adapted from an address given at Cornell University, November, 1968 and is, according to Miss Millett, "the raw seed from which the whole gook sprouted," namely her *Sexual Politics* which Doubleday will release this July.

contemporary male egos. For on every hand, in the media and in the culture, both high and low, men have come to see the terrible specter of the "castrating" female all about them, and their paranoid delusions are taken for social fact. Having, in a confused way, associated his genitalia with his power, the male now bellows in physical pain and true hysteria every time his social and political prerogatives are threatened. If by castration is meant loss through being forced to share power with oppressed groups deprived of power or even of human status, then there are many white men in America who will suffer this psychic operation. But it will be the removal of a cancer in the brain and heart—not of any pleasurable or creative organ.

Because of the smoke-screen of masculine propaganda one hears endless cant about "castration"—whereas real and actual crimes men commit against women are never mentioned. It is considered bad taste, or unsportsmanlike, to refer to the fact that there are more than 2000 rapes or crimes against female personality in New York City every year. And, of course, I speak only of those instances which are reported, probably one tenth of those which occur. It is also generally accepted that to regard Richard Speck and so many others like him in anything but the light of exceptional and irrelevant instances of individual pathology—is another instance of not playing fair. But I submit that Speck merely enacted the fantasies and acted upon the presuppositions of the

majority of male supremacists of the sterner sort—and they are legion. That his murders echo in the surrealist chambers of masculine fantasy and wish-fulfillment is testified to by every sleazy essay into sadism and white slave traffic on the dirty movie belt of 42nd Street, and in the anti-social character of hard core pornography. *The Story of O* tells it like it is about masculine fantasy better than does *Romeo and Juliet*.

The extent and depth of the male's hatred and hostility toward his subject colony of women is a source of continual astonishment. Just as behind the glowing mirage of "darkeys crooning in the twilight" is the reality of the block, the whip and the manacle, the history of women is full of colorful artifacts, the bound feet of all old China's women deliberately deformed that they might be the better controlled (you can toil with those useless feet, but you cannot run away); the veil of Islam (and the attenuated existence of a human soul condemned to wear a cloth sack over her head all the days of her half-life;) the lash, the rod, the rope; domestic imprisonment through most of the world's history; rape, concubinage, prostitution. Yes, women have their own impressive catalogue of open tyrannies. They are still openly sold into slavery in Saudi Arabia. And over nearly every rod of ground on this earth they live only via the barter system of sex in return for food and security, and often very little of the latter. Like every system of oppression, male supremacy rests finally on force, physical power,

assault and the threat of assault.

As in any society in a state of war, the enforcement of male rule which euphemism calls "the battle of the sexes," is possible to maintain only through the usual lies convenient to countries at war; *The Enemy is Evil; The Enemy is Not Human*. And men have always been able to believe in the innate evil of woman. Studies of primitive societies, like the studies of our own religious texts, illustrate over and over the innumerable instances of taboos practiced against women. A group of aborigines agree with Judaism in the faith that a menstruating woman is "unclean," taboo, untouchable. Should she have access to weapons or other sacred and ritual articles of the male, she will place a hex or a spell upon them that their masculine owners will not survive. All that pertains to her physical make-up or function is despicable or subversive. Let her go outside the village and inhabit a hut alone and without food during her period—let her be forbidden the temple—even those outer precincts assigned to her, for a specified number of days after, as the Gospels inform us, she has given birth to the very saviour of the world. For she is still dirty. Dirty and mysterious. Have you ever thought it curious that nocturnal emissions were not regarded as either dirty or mysterious; that the penis was (until Industrialism decided to veil it again for greater effect) never considered as dirty, but so regal and imperious that its shape is the one assigned to sceptres, bombs, guns, and airplanes? Throughout history many groups have openly worshipped the phallus.

It may also be true that still earlier numbers of peoples once worshipped the womb or the fertility powers of the earth. It may also be true that one of the many causes for the commencement of the now universal oppression and contempt for women lay in the male's very fear of the female's powers of giving life and perhaps, with the discovery of paternity, inspired that enormous change in world affairs we call the patriarchal take-over. Living so close to the earth, not yet having developed toys of his own in warfare or the rise of princely city states full of toiling slaves building him empty monuments, still unaware of his own vital role in conception, the male may well have cast glances of uneasy envy



on the woman and her rather miraculous capacity to bring another human life out of her very belly. Perhaps he saw in that capacity a connection with the phases of the moon and the seasons of the earth's vegetation, and, standing both in awe and terror, and, finally, in hatred, decided to cast this function down from what he rather naturally assumed was its collusion with the supernatural, the terrible, the uncontrollable forces of nature, so that when humanity's first great scientific discovery (paternity) gave him the power, he wished to denigrate it to the level of the bestial, the filthy, the pernicious and the obscene.

Having vitiated all effects of the female power, the male set about aggrandizing his own. Having finally appropriated all access to the supernatural for himself, he established an alliance with the new male god (both his brother and his father, depending on auspicious or inauspicious circumstance). He then proceeded to announce his kinship with the divine through a long and impressive list of patriarchs and prophets, high priests and emperors. Now that he had gone into partnership with God, the male set himself up as God to the female. Milton put it this way: "He for God only, she for God in him."

In some cultures, females were allowed to participate on an inferior level as figures of identification for human females—useful in encouraging them to an enforced cooperation in their own control. So they can see themselves as honored through the rapes of Jove on Europa and Leda, favored in divine seduction scenarios as an endless series of wood nymphs, possibly debased versions of other tribal goddesses at loose ends now that their fertility culture reign had ended, or incarnate in that first troublesome woman, Juno, the insubordinate wife.

But in sterner patriarchal societies such as the Judaic and Christian, there was little folderol over goddesses. Christianity did not elevate the Virgin to goddess status until the 12th Century, and the Protestants dethroned her a mere four hundred years later. The device of making her both virgin and mother not only excites admiration for its ingenuity, but astonishment at its perfection of effort—here is divine or nearly divine woman completely relieved of that insidious sexuality by which woman herself



has always been defined.

Of course it is not surprising that religion as we know it takes the enforcement of male supremacy by divine fiat as part of its function in a patriarchy. So, too, do literature, all traditional and contemporary notions of government, those platitudes which currently pass for social science, and even, despite the influence of the Enlightenment, science itself, which cooperates in a number of transparently expedient rationalizations to maintain the traditional sexual politics on grounds so specious as to have a certain comic charm.

A further way in which contemporary masculine culture refuses to face the issue of sexual politics is through the reduction of the two sexual collectivities of male and female into an endless

variety of purely individual situations, whereby all cases are unique, each a delicate matter of adjustment of one diverse character to another, all of them merely the very private matter of one-to-one relationships. That this is so largely our favorite method of portraying sexual relationships today, since Freud and the development of psychoanalysis, is probably due in good part to the convenience it offers in shielding us from the unpleasant reality of sexual relations should we begin to view them on general class-caste terms as we have learned to see race.

The Individual Case translates our older myth of the dangerous Female into a newer but by now rather, shop-worn cliché of the bitch stereotype—the most popular stock figure of the contemporary media. It is puzzling how, as woman—



with woman's minority status and therefore as a creature completely outside the male power structure, she is arbitrarily and unjustly blamed for nearly every fault in American life today and turned into a veritable symbol of the Hateful Establishment. As beauty queen, the male establishment is willing to allow woman a place as mascot or cheerleader, but it is a long way from admitting her to any personal stake in the establishment's show. As a girl friend or wife she may participate vicariously for a while, but she is easy to replace and the trade-in on old models of wife and mistress is pretty brisk. She may sleep with so many thousands a year or such and such an office, but she is dreaming if she ever fancies that such glory is her own.

For the purpose of male propaganda, one of the most felicitous effects of the Individual Case myth is that it immediately translates any resistance to the present political situation in sex relations into a damning conviction of the sin of neurosis.

One other device to maintain the current and traditional sexual politics is to claim that the whole thing has already been settled a long time ago. "We gave you the vote," the male authoritarian puts it with such stunning arrogance.

This is both a distortion of history and a denial of reality. Women fought hard and almost without hope, driven to massive and forceful protest which has served as a model both for the labor movement and the black movement. They struggled on against overwhelming odds of power and repression for over 150 years to get this worthless rag known as the ballot. We got it last of all; black and white, women are the last citizens of the United States.

Now we have the vote and we realize

how badly we were cheated. We had fought so long, worked so hard, pushed back despair so many times that we were exhausted. So we just said, "Give us that and we will do the rest ourselves." We didn't realize, as perhaps many blacks never realized until the civil rights movement, that the ballot is no real admission to civil life in America. It means nothing at all if you are not represented in a representative democracy. The United States has fewer women in public office than hardly any nation in the world; we are more effectively ostracized from political life in this country than any other constituency in America. And we are 53 per cent of the population.

It is time the official fallacy of the West and of the United States particularly, the illusion that the sexes are now on an equal basis socially and politically, be exploded for the hoax it really is. For at present any gainsaying of this piety is countered with the threat that "women have too much power," "they're too equal," "Hell, women own the country," they're running the world," and other tidbits of frivolity which the speaker, strange as it may seem, might often enough believe. For the more petty male ego, like that of the cracker or the Union man in the North who voted for Wallace, is, in his paranoia likely to believe that because one woman or one black man in millions can earn nearly or even a bit more than he does, the whole bunch are taking over that sordid little corner of the world he regarded as his birthright because he was white and a male. On this delusion he had staked his very identity, just because it prevented him from seeing himself as exploited by the very caste he had imagined he was part of and with whom, despite all evidence to the contrary, he fancied he shared the gifts of the earth and the American dream.

The actual facts of the situation of woman in America today are sufficient evidence that, white or black, women are at the bottom unless they sleep with the top. On their own they are Nobody and taught every day they are Nobody and taught so well they have come to interiorize that destructive notion and even believe it. The Department of Labor statistics can't hide the fact that this is a man's world, a white man's world: the average year-round income of the white male is \$6,704; of a black male, \$4,277; of a white female, \$3,991—and

of the black woman, \$2,816.

But the oppression of women is not only economic. The oppression of women is Total. It exists in the mind. It is psychological oppression and it works like a charm. From earliest childhood, every female child is carefully taught that she is to be a life-long incompetent at every sphere of significant human activity. Therefore she must convert herself into a sex object; a thing. She must be pretty and assessed by the world; weighed, judged and measured by her looks alone. If she's pretty she can marry and concentrate her energies on pregnancy and diapers. That's life; female life. That's what it is to reduce and limit the expectations and potentialities of one half of the human race to the level of biological behavior.

It is time we realized that the whole structure of male and female personality is entirely imposed by social conditioning. All the possible traits of human personality have in this conditioning been arbitrarily assigned into two categories; thus aggressiveness is masculine, passivity feminine; violence masculine, tenderness feminine; intelligence masculine, emotion feminine, etc, etc, etc. Human qualities, so departmentalized into tidy neat little piles, are drilled into children by toys, games, the social propaganda of television, and the Board of Education's deranged whim as to what is proper male-female "role building." What we must now set about doing is to re-examine this whole foolish and segregated house of cards and pick from it what we can use.

We must now begin to realize and to retrain ourselves to see that both intelligence and a reverence for life are *human* qualities. It is high time we began to be reasonable about the relationship of sexuality to personality and admit the facts; the present assignment of temperamental traits by sex is moronic, limiting and hazardous. Virility, the murderer's complex, or self-definition in terms of how many or how often or how efficiently one can oppress one's fellows. This has to go.

There is a whole generation coming of age in America who have already thoroughly sickened of the military male ideal. They know they were born men and don't have to prove it by wearing crew cuts or killing someone.

Vast numbers of women are beginning to wake out of the long sleep known as cooperating in one's own oppression and

Discrimination

In Employment

By Jane Schwartz Gould '40

Director of Placement and
Career Planning

self-denigration. They are banding in the National Organization for Women; in the myriad groups of Radical Women springing up over the country and the world—in the Women's Liberation groups on campus—to make the beginnings of a new and massive women's movement in America and in the world, to establish true equality between the sexes, to break the old machine of sexual politics and replace it with a more human and civilized world for both sexes, to end the present system's oppression of men as well as women.

There are other forces at work to change the whole face of American society. The youth movement and the black movement with their numbers and power to spread the idea of a new society founded on democratic principles, free of the war reflex, free of the economic and racial exploitation reflex. Black people, students and women, that's a lot of people, a majority of the population. It is more than enough to change the course and character of our society; surely enough to cause a radical social revolution. And maybe it will also be the first real revolution; the first to avoid the pitfall of bloodshed, the mere change of dictators, and the inevitable counter-revolution which follows upon such betrayal and loss of purpose.

We are numbers sufficient to alter the course of human history by changing fundamental values and affecting an entire change of consciousness. We cannot have such a change of consciousness unless we rebuild values. We cannot rebuild values unless we restructure personality. But we cannot do this or solve racial and economic crime unless we end the oppression of all people. Unless we end the idea of violence, of dominance, of power. Unless we end the idea of oppression itself. Unless we realize that a revolution in sexual policy is not *one* part of but *basic* to any real change in the quality of life. □

Although women play an increasingly important role in the economic life of the nation, they do so in the face of deeply rooted discriminatory attitudes. Today women are an important part of the labor force, constituting 36 per cent of all full-time workers. However, women earn on the average only 3/5 as much as men and are clearly under-represented in the upper echelons of all major occupations. Only one-half of 1 per cent of women working earn more than \$10,000 a year. Two per cent of the business executives listed in Standard and Poor's Directory of leading corporations are women; 4 per cent of Federal employees in the highest grades; 1 per cent of Federal judges and 1 per cent in the United States Senate.

In spite of the fact that the United States has been a leader in extending higher education to women, today the proportion of women in the professions is lower in this country than in most countries throughout the world. Women in the United States constitute only 9 per cent of all full professors; 8 per cent of all scientists; 6.7 per cent of all physicians; 3.5 per cent of all lawyers and 1 per cent of all engineers.

Although there have been a number of changes in the legal status of women in recent years, and although women are being sought and hired for jobs heretofore reserved for men only, discrimination against them still prevails. Often it is reflected in subtle ways and is difficult to recognize. Seen from the vantage point of a woman's college placement and career planning office, discrimination is evident in many different forms: in recruiting literature, job listings, job interviews and promotion opportunities. We also see the effect that discrimination has on the expectations of our young women, many of whom either approach career decisions with tremendous ambivalence or settle for jobs or life patterns beneath their ability. And hardly a week goes by without an alumna writing or calling with a story of frustration about dead-end jobs and discrimination in advancement.

In the fall of 1968, we became

uncomfortably aware of the large amount of recruitment literature sent to us which was explicitly discriminatory, often expressing an employer's strong preference for male applicants with photographs of young men only and copy addressed to "young men on the move." One booklet from an investment bank has a picture of two men in gray flannel suits with copy which begins "... this booklet has just one objective, to persuade intelligent, aggressive, hard-working men who are about to complete their formal education to talk to us about a career in investment banking." The same firm repeatedly calls us for secretaries.

A major airline sent us a packet of recruitment literature which included a handsome brochure describing management opportunities.

On the cover it stated, "for young men on the way up" and throughout the booklet opportunities were described and depicted visually only for men. A special booklet for women was entitled "Fun in Las Vegas" with glamorous pictures of vacation spots where stewardesses can luxuriate between jobs. And, finally, there was a brochure describing the full range of jobs. All the management jobs had pictures of men; stewardesses, reservations agents, clerks and secretaries were all women.

When we receive such recruitment literature we write to the company explaining why we cannot circulate their brochures, inviting them to correct their impressions. Some complaints bring no real response; on occasion we receive a letter of apology with the explanation that we have inadvertently received the wrong brochure.

We are well aware that many low-level secretarial jobs are offered to our graduating seniors. There is ample evidence that many employers, particularly banks, insurance companies and even communications firms, rely on educated women to fill their low-level, dead-end jobs, dressing them up a bit by describing them as research or programming trainees or editorial assistants. But in reality they expect these young women to leave after a year or so and therefore feel no obligation to promote women from these beginning jobs as they would young men.

A large publishing firm has had a training program for women college graduates which stresses shorthand and typing, including several months in a

rotating secretarial pool, with a weekly seminar on different aspects of publishing. Last spring, the assistant to the personnel manager of this company wrote to us expressing concern over the sharp drop in applications for this program and asking us for help. I responded by saying that we too had noticed a drop in the number of seniors and alumnae willing to take beginning secretarial jobs and suggested they rethink their training program and put more substance into the first job. I offered to talk with them about this but heard no more from anyone in the company except to receive another routine description of the same training program this year.

Even summer job listings reflect discrimination. A mid-western state historical society announcement of summer field work in archeology states: "the policy is to hire only males with the exception of the cook who may be the spouse of one of the crew members." The Federal government last year informed one of our students who had passed a civil service test for a summer job as a park ranger that they had no living arrangements for women in the location she had selected. Fortunately, she came in to report this disappointment and we insisted that she write to the government demanding that they provide suitable accommodations for her. They did.

Although women are being hired in a wider range of beginning training jobs, they are not being promoted to executive or supervisory positions as readily as men, regardless of their ability. An alumna who had been assistant to an account executive in a large advertising agency was temporarily promoted to acting account executive when her boss left the agency. She performed well and assumed all the responsibilities of the job for over a year to the complete satisfaction of the clients, but was replaced by a man and told that she could never expect to be an account executive in that agency. It was not a job that went to a woman. Another alumna, an operations manager of a large radio station, told us that although her job is an executive one, people still occasionally ask her to type, although they never ask this of a male colleague.

We know that women applying for jobs are often asked in great detail about their motivation, their plans to stay with the organization indefinitely, and in general are subjected to the kind of

questioning that is rarely used with young men, who do not seem to be expected to demonstrate unusually strong motivation to succeed in whatever firm it happens to be or stay on their first training job for any length of time. In addition, young women applying to graduate or professional school are often subjected to unfair and biased questions. In one case, a medical school admissions officer asked a prospective candidate how she expected to take care of her children, although she was neither married nor engaged.

It must be pointed out that women bear some responsibility for the perpetuation of discrimination. Too many still accept the myth of male superiority and in doing so set limits on their own horizons. We see many intellectually competent young women who have no real career expectations or even vocational interests. It is disheartening to hear a Barnard student say "I think medical schools are right to limit their admissions for women because obviously women are not a good risk." And it is discouraging to see a brilliant history major give up her plans to apply to a Ph.D. program because she has just become engaged to a young man who is going to graduate school and so will take a job to support him through his graduate training.

There is still a good deal to be done to speed the end of discrimination against women. Legislation alone cannot end prejudice but it does at least provide a climate where change can take place. We discourage employers from listing jobs with us which in truth do not require a college education and we refuse to display recruitment literature which is discriminatory. We go a step further and try to explain to discriminatory employers why we cannot use their literature, encouraging them to rethink their employment needs and rewrite their recruiting brochures. We have information on the legal steps Barnard students and alumnae can take if they experience discrimination and we encourage them to take direct action when it seems indicated. In every possible way we attempt to help Barnard women aspire to careers appropriate for their talents and interests. And we are convinced that we will see the most significant changes only when Barnard women refuse to expect or accept second-rate jobs designated "for women." □

Books

The Lady: Studies of Certain Significant Phases of Her History, by Emily James Putnam, with a Foreword by Jeanette Mirsky. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970).

By Catharine R. Stimpson, Assistant Professor of English

The Lady is a curious book, maybe even a curiosity. Written in 1910, it is a minor ornament of America's Old Feminism, reissued in 1970 to placate the New. How much you like it will probably depend to some degree upon how seriously the oppression of women offends you.

The author of *The Lady*, Emily James Putnam, figures in Barnard's own history. A classicist, she was the first dean of the College, which President Frederick A. P. Barnard of Columbia had founded after several years of struggle, having faced down the sniffs and sneers of lesser men in the University. Appointed in 1894, she was only 29 years old. A member of the first graduating class of Bryn Mawr, she had some experience as a pioneer in women's education.

Five years after her appointment the dean married a publisher. Many, particularly among the Trustees, boggled, thinking that a woman who had both a marriage and a career must surely neglect both. A year later, in 1900, she resigned, when those who boggled at a married dean took a firm stand against a pregnant one. She did, however, continue to serve as a trustee, and later to teach at Barnard and to write.

Born in 1865, at the end of the Civil War, Mrs. Putnam died in 1944, near the end of the Second World War. Obviously a woman of learning, wit, and *politesse*, she exemplified in her own life one of her more unhappy theses. Only when men are engaged in a struggle to subdue other men or nature, are the civilized, pacific arts given over to the care of women. When men, as a class, take time out for leisure, they take back culture as yet another masculine prerogative.

The Lady is an admittedly modest book. Mrs. Putnam wants to show the life of the lady in white Western culture, in Greece, Rome, feudal and Renaissance Europe, 18th-century France and England and in the American South before the Civil War. This in itself is ambitious. However, Mrs. Putnam, whose erudition

has made her self-effacing rather than arrogant, limits herself to "sketches," to suggestive "outlines" of the theories that various "typical societies" have entertained of the lady.

She uses culture—religion, literature, architecture, art, and even fashion — as the raw material from which she construes her social history. Many of her insights are shrewd and accurate. Her writing is polished, elegant, deceptively casual, and often funny. (Jeannette Mirsky, in her Foreword to the current edition of *The Lady*, makes the same comment about Mrs. Putnam's Barnard lectures.) Yet she is descriptive rather than analytic, anecdotal rather than anatomical. Some of her diction and rhetorical devices seem quaint. She apparently believes in a fuzzy, but fatalistic, theory of racial and national temperaments and of human instincts. She offers no provocative proposals for alternatives to the home, family, or other social structures. As a result, *The Lady* is thin and remote.

A humiliating, ancient joke has two men meeting on the street. One says, "Who was that lady I saw you with last night?" The other answers, "That was no lady; that was my wife." Mrs. Putnam has a rather different view of things. All ladies are women, but few women are ladies. The lady is "the female of the favored social class." Proprietary marriage, which makes women a possession; a patriarchal society, which makes women, like children, subjects to be ruled; and a class structure, which assigns everyone to specific ranks of unequal worth, are necessary for the lady to exist. Her name, her safety, her happiness, her duties — in brief, her identity, in the most profound sense — are dependent upon men, her father, her guardian, and finally, her husband. In theory, the lady must be either a virgin or a wife, either sexually unsullied or rigorously faithful. Her sexuality is a symbol, an asset, a prize, and a necessary cause of sons. To survive, the lady must play a rigid, repressive, social role men have created and by so playing, please. The role varies from place to place. The Greek lady legitimizes a man's children and runs his home. The Renaissance lady is a thing of beauty and an object of love. All roles subjugate the self in a manner as wasteful as it is maddening and immoral. Mrs. Putnam, writing about the brilliant French women of the 18th century, makes them paradigmatic:

Her very great ability could not proceed directly to its goal, but must begin by recommending her to men. She was therefore seated in the fork of a perpetual dilemma; to gain her ends, whether in politics or in millinery or in letters, she must cultivate her powers, but how far could she cultivate them without giving offence to men? . . . Such women and hundreds more of the same type were possessed of talents so great that if they had been men they would have been men of distinction. Being women, they had not only to be agreeable in a positive sense, but they had to draw a veil over what might displease if seen too clearly, — over the unremitting intellectual labour which alone enabled them to achieve their ends. They were permitted to undertake great responsibilities provided they preserved an air of being unfit for them . . .

What makes a lady different from other women is the fact that she is on the top of the heap. She may be a lady only because of her lord, a duchess only because of her duke, a mistress only because of her master, but she has more prestige, plumage, and freedom than any other woman and most other men. In 12th-century France, men inferior to the lady's husband lyrically made her their spiritual superior. Religion consoles the lady. Sentiment glamorizes her as the "criterion of a community civilization." Charities count on her, if not for large donations, at least for approval. In 19th-century America, in Rome, women, themselves unacknowledged slaves, indirectly owned acknowledged slaves. In economic terms, ladies consume what others produce. One of Mrs. Putnam's tarter passages is:

The gradual promotion of an occasional slave to comparative idleness began to make a lady of her. When she was given control over other slaves and when she was considered to be her master's wife in some special sense which differentiated her from the other women who bore him children, the process was complete. Her idleness consisted in release from useful manual labor, and was an evidence of her husband's wealth. As such it was valuable to him, and she preserved it at his command . . .

Writing about her captive elite, Mrs. Putnam often finds it difficult to characterize specific class structures and to

isolate a favored class, the highest rung of a hierarchy from which ladies hang. Her discussion of 18th-century England, in which a bourgeoisie is plying and clawing its way to power, is particularly clumsy. Nor is she terribly helpful about one of the most perplexing problems for those of us concerned about the oppression and repression of women: the genesis of male supremacy. Perhaps reflecting my time, I find it difficult to take as seriously as I might wish any history of women that largely ignores the working classes, the 19th-century feminists, and the outcasts, such as prostitutes.

Yet, Mrs. Putnam ruthlessly points out one cause of the persistent failures of feminism. The system keeps the lady down because the lady can do better for herself as a lady than as a worker. "There is no profession open to her nearly as lucrative as marriage, and the more lucrative the marriage the less work it involves." A woman, obeying some of the laws of self-preservation, can bargain away independence and self-respect. The political consequences of this for any real feminist movement are bleak. Some ladies, who have education and leisure, have been feminists. Most have not. Their privilege chains them. "When it is flatly put to [a lady] that she cannot become a human being and yet retain her privileges as a non-combatant, she often enough decides for etiquette."

When feminists do go into battle, as some of the sexually adventurous, willful, lively Roman ladies did, actually demonstrating in the sacred old forum itself, they tend to work only for their class. They lack the sense of sexual solidarity which any feminist movement must have to succeed.

Mrs. Putnam also knows that economic strength must precede freedom as wind must the flying kite. The more a lady owns, the more she controls what she owns, the more she moves out into the world. Mrs. Putnam mentions the concurrent rise of the cult of the lady, both of the castle and of the church, and of a lady's ability to control her inherited lands in the 11th and 12th centuries in Southern France. She shows, in a cogent chapter, how much real wealth the great convents of the Church held during the first millennium of Christianity's mottled history. Although Rome never invited a woman to be Pope, the early abbesses were women of power, character, craft, art, and learning.

The Lady states, "Whether property and the status of women are indissolubly connected is still the fundamental social question." Mrs. Putnam is partially correct. As long as women are thought to be property, to be things, they will be inferior in fact, no matter how much they are swooned over in myth. Yet Socialist revolutions, in Russia, in Cuba, have destroyed notions of private property and left women second-class citizens among the rubble. The status of women is also indissolubly connected with irrational, subterranean, deeply-felt sexual roles, attitudes, and behavior. How tight they are is proved by some of the ladies Mrs. Putnam describes. No matter how effectively such ladies asserted themselves, they did little more than to smarten up the traditional, patriarchal idea of what a woman should be.

Mrs. Putnam makes some sharp remarks about sexual double standards. The Greeks, she implies, had some of the oddest. The Greek lady was kept indoors, and yet Greek literature and art shows an "omnipresent feminism." All the ladies the Greeks saw "were prisoners, nevertheless all the ladies they thought about were free." She does less with the vicious double standard which so haunts us today; the sharp divorce between virtue and sex, in which men partake of both, the lady of virtue, and the whore of sex. This is especially weakening when she talks about the South, where white sexual guilt made domestic angels out of white women and objects of lust and assault out of black.

History has tattered the lady. A vanishing servant class has destroyed much of her leisure. Democracy has made every man a king, every home a castle, and every woman a lady. Today technology is lessening the fear that because in "unrestricted competition with men she comes to grief and the race is injured," the lady must have protective legislation. But the word keeps some magic potency. Girls obey the command, "Act like a lady," which demands courtesy, decorum, sexual docility, and immaculate intelligence, that is, a mind too fine for an idea to penetrate. If girls do not, the command has enough force to make guilt the fruit of disobedience. Mrs. Putnam's precise definition of the lady is also accurate. The status of the husband makes the wife. Pat Nixon, Jackie Kennedy, Lady Bird Johnson, Mamie Eisenhower, Bess Truman

— the lot of them — were America's First Ladies because of their marriage certificates, not because of their merit.

The concept of the lady also survives because it summarizes some values which all of us, men and women, think to be good. Perhaps the greatest of these values are those also commonly given to the dance: style, balance, grace, the possibility of elevation. Ironically, the concept which embodies such values has been used to suppress, diminish, and render artificial those whom it ostensibly sought to praise.

Mrs. Putnam brings to a subject which makes many of us who call ourselves New Feminists angry and sick a sense both of justice and of paradox. The latter, which tells her how complicated life is, glosses over the former. She is less advocate than observer, less polemical than wry. She offers us, not only a study of women by a woman, but a model of the courteous feminist. My hunch is that she would prefer her politics to be as polite as they were firm. The courteous person, she might say, always has one up on his opponent. He has refused the brutal luxury of force. Besides, she did say, rather rotundly, the polite have a:

. . . self-esteem which has always fascinated even these of mankind who are temperamentally unfit to entertain it. It is the final expression of man's protest against nature and against Fate . . . It does in the moral world what art does in its own,—opposes the will and judgment of man to the crudity and incoherence of the natural order. It satisfies one of the most deeply seated of human instincts, the instinct to impose form upon confusion.

The English language forces Mrs. Putnam, as it does all women, to use masculine forms to refer to humanity at large. Contemporary history, I suggest, might also force Mrs. Putnam to consider even more fully the paradox of courtesy for the active feminist. Our being polite, as we knew it, has helped to make women victims of the crudity and incoherence of the social order. Our being polite has thwarted women's desires to create new forms, unless they be infants. Our being polite has not brought any real self-esteem. For a while feminists are going to have to be impolite, rude, discourteous, agile, and imperative. Only then will we discover what ought to be the nucleus of a genuine bi-sexual courtesy: absolute respect for the otherness of others. □

Letters

Letters, which will be excerpted as space requires, may be sent directly to the editor at 40 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Our next deadline is June 1.

To the Editor: I feel it necessary to comment on Jane Schwartz Gould's view of the November Moratorium in the Winter Edition. She concludes her account by an amazing reflection "on the irony of an administration so apparently fearful of its children."

For a woman in Mrs. Gould's position, it seems ironic and even insulting to be forced to remind her that a recent President and his brother were shot to death by members of this self-same generation, this innocent, moral, idealistically educated young scum, this under-30 brigade! It would be interesting to ask Mrs. Gould how she categorizes our children, our darlings on West 11th Street, busily and secretly assembling their lethal hoard to murder us and our younger ones in our beds, in our stores and in our trains.

We are aware, of course, that these violent young revolutionaries, many of them schooled in Castro's Cuba, are but a sick minority of our youth. It has been my experience as a volunteer teacher in a hospital for disturbed and mentally ill young people that, always excluding ghetto segments, these youngsters are most often the products of prosperous permissiveness, reared by frightened, sometimes lazy parents and by frustrated, underpaid teachers who make a bitter mockery of the traditional ethical and moral goals of our forebears. A minority, yes, but we all know what that one rotten apple does to the barrel. . . .

Jeanne-Marie Kranich Vecsey '47
Rye, N. Y.

Apology

The editor apologizes to Stanley Harwich, whose letter discussing the role of the Board of Trustees was published in the winter *Barnard Alumnae*. A typographical error caused a misrepresentation of Mr. Harwich's views in one sentence. That sentence should have read: "I can only conclude that there is no place in contemporary America for anachronistically constituted governing bodies."

Money Management

Tax Planning

By Faye Henle Vogel '40

Says the Internal Revenue Service: the new tax law, signed in the waning hours of last year, affects estimated taxes for 1970 in ways not indicated by the forms printed before the law was passed.

Many of the revisions take effect in several steps over several years. Some may actually lower the income tax you will have to pay a year from now. Many of the new rulings are highly technical; many affect businesses and not individuals. Here are some highlights.

Moving Expenses: The new law allows you to deduct for three additional types of expense: travel, meals and lodging expenses for pre-move house-hunting trips; expenses for meals and lodging in the vicinity of your new job for up to 30 days after obtaining employment, and various expenses incident to the sale of your old house, settlement of your lease or the purchase or rental of a home or apartment near your new job.

A \$2,500 limitation is placed on the deduction allowed for these categories.

Changes in Capital Gains and Losses: The new law continues to allow you as an individual the availability of the 25 per cent alternative tax for the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses up to \$50,000 of gains per return. (For married couples filing separately, \$25,000 is permitted.) Half of the net long-term capital gains above the threshold level eventually will be included in ordinary income and taxed at regular rates. However, for 1970, you will be required to pay 29 per cent for the excess net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses up to \$50,000.

Preference Income: Here there is a new 10 per cent tax payable. What the IRS calls "preference income" is income that could come to you via holdings of real property, stock options, capital gains or depletion.

Charitable Giving: The general limit on the charitable contributions deduction for individuals is raised to 50 per cent from 30 per cent—perhaps you can now afford to give more to Barnard. However, that 50 per cent limit is not available with respect to capital gains property, here the 30 per cent limit continues to apply. However, you may elect to reduce the measure of

your gift for deduction purposes by half of the unrealized appreciation in value. In that case, you are permitted a deduction up to the 50 per cent limit.

Contributions to private operating foundations and to certain private nonoperating foundations qualify for the 50 per cent deduction ceiling or 30 per cent where capital gain property is involved. The former limit on such gifts generally was 20 per cent.

There are three new rules on gifts of appreciated property:

- Where the donated property would have created ordinary income if it had been sold rather than given away, the measure of the gift is market value less the amount of appreciation in value.

- Where the appreciated property—whose sale would have generated a long-term capital gain—is given to a private non-operating foundation.

- Where gifts are made of tangible personal property—again whose sale would have given rise to a long-term capital gain—the use of which is unrelated to the exempt function of the donee. In the two latter cases, the measure of the gift is reduced by half of the appreciation.

The two-year charitable trust is no longer permitted.

There are changes in rulings on gifts by estates and trusts exempting such gifts from tax under certain very specific conditions. These rulings tie directly to the face-lifting treatment the IRS has given charitable remainder trusts. The availability of the charitable contribution deduction for income, gift and estate tax purposes, in the case of a gift of remainder interest in a trust is limited to several specific situations. In some instances the new rules apply to charitable remainder trusts created after July 31, 1969 or provided for in wills drawn after October 9, 1969 or in existence on that date unless the testator dies before October 9, 1972.

Charitable income trusts also get new tax treatment. A charitable contribution deduction for income tax purposes is not permitted the taxpayer unless two conditions are met: the trust must be in existence for ten or more years or the charity's income interest must be in the form of a dollar amount annuity or a fixed percent payable annually of the value of the trust's assets as determined each year. For gift and estate tax purposes only the latter condition must be met. In general, these provisions are effective in the case of charitable income trusts created after January 31, 1969. □



"Our wills are gardeners . . ."

Shakespeare: *Othello* I:3

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Barnard College

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Henry S. Sharp

Henry Staats Sharp, Professor of Geology at Barnard College, died on October 20, 1969. A graduate of Cornell University, he had come to the College as Chairman of the Department in 1941 after a short period of service at Denison and then at Columbia. He never regretted his move to the west side of Broadway and his years were notable not only for his devotion to Barnard but as well for his teaching of introductory physical and historical geology. His popularity as a lecturer was evident from the large number of students who year after year filled these courses. He had a genuine personal interest in his students and the cards and letters he received from them were one of his greatest satisfactions.

Professor Sharp grew up in the mid-Hudson Valley, and its small-town turn-of-the-century conservative values never left him. He never hesitated to champion these values before his colleagues or in faculty meeting. As a mark of his conservative bent he resisted the introduction of computerized Columbia course numbers and for two years would not even mention them. Only with reluctance did he finally surrender. But alongside his deep convictions was a broad streak of country humor which lightened his lectures and regaled his colleagues at the "round table" in the lunch room.

Henry Sharp, Fellow of the Geological Society of America, was well known as a classical geomorphologist and his graduate courses were popular with advanced students. For a time he was managing editor of the *Journal of Geomorphology* and a consultant to the Federal Government. He was no text-book geologist but traveled over much of the world—from the Eastern Pacific to the Soviet Union—to study his geology in the field. He was an ardent conservationist—many years before it was fashionable—and he found the encroachment on wildlife and on the face of the earth more and more depressing.

One of Barnard's distinctive personalities, he leaves us the stamp of his individuality. We remember him as a gentle man, happiest in the midst of

nature and under the open sky. We know that he wished no elaborate ceremonies at his passing—what he wanted was a minute on his life, read to you—his erstwhile colleagues the Barnard faculty. □ Henry A. Boorse and Leonard Zobler

The above minute was read to the faculty this winter. A future issue of Barnard Alumnae will be devoted to ecological studies at the college in the interdepartmental program, Conservation of Natural Resources, which was one of Professor Sharp's fondest interests.

The tribute to Dr. Lloyd Delany which was to have been published in this Spring issue has been postponed, for lack of space, to the Summer issue. — Editor.

Obituaries

Extending deepest sympathy to their families, friends, and classmates, the Associate Alumnae announce with regret the following deaths:

- 02 *Carita Spencer Daniell*
December 13, 1969
- 03 *Jean W. Miller* February 20, 1970
- 04 *Lucy Embury Hubbell*
January 28, 1970
- Lena Miller Krepps* August 1, 1969
- 06 *Florence L. McMillen*
December 12, 1969
- 07 *Alma Joachimson Greenwald*
December 4, 1969
- 08 *Eleanor Hunsdon Grady*
January 6, 1970
- 10 *Mary Nammack Boyle*
March 11, 1970
- 11 *Grace Gilleau Scully*
May 29, 1969
- 13 *Sophia Newmark Laubheim*
March 18, 1970
- 14 *Dorothy Herod Atwood*
March 3, 1970
- Eliaabeth M. Schmidt*
January 13, 1970
- 15 *Marion Allen Borden*
February 26, 1970
- 17 *Therese Hiebel Fedden*
February 6, 1970
- Paula Bernholz Smyth* January 1, 1970
- 20 *Agnes Marsh Hammarstrom*
January 21, 1970
- 21 *Alice Shanley Foster* May 21, 1969
- 24 *Catherine Dunham*
September 14, 1968
- 26 *Ethel Garrison Cullen* January 2, 1970
- 30 *Anna Macaulay Curry* April 1, 1970
- Catharine Turner Fort*
January 28, 1970

Class News

03

Miss Pacita D. Asuncion
Barnard Alumnae Office

The Class deeply regrets to announce the death of *Elsbeth Kroeber*, December 20, 1969.

Elsa Herzfeld Naumburg pays her tribute: *Elsbeth Kroeber*, a distinguished Barnard alumna, died in her seventy-eighth year. She was head of the Biology Department at Madison High School and was the first woman to head the Department at Midwood High School in Brooklyn. Later, she was made assistant principal, where she organized and supervised the "Experience Curriculum," the first of the "core" curriculum programs in N.Y.

Besides being an administrator and teacher, she was the author of a biology textbook still used throughout the country. She sponsored and gave courses to teachers, many of whom are today principals and professors in the city's universities. After her retirement she was active in the School Volunteer Program of the Public Education Association.

Her interests were in the war against poverty and the right of every child to receive a good education.

She was reserved, modest and generous and all of us who knew her, are the better for knowing her.

- 31 *Evelyn Reuss Dietz* January 19, 1970
- Katharine A. Gurley* January 11, 1970
- Lois Booth Woodhull*
February 17, 1970
- 32 *Florence L. Spooner*
December 24, 1969
- 34 *Gloria G. Fernandez* January 28, 1970
- 35 *Vivian Trombetta Walker*
March 31, 1970
- 38 *Elaine Weston Riordan*
February 22, 1969
- Margaret E. Tresselt*
February 24, 1970
- 42 *Aimee L. Wiggers* March 7, 1970
- 43 *Grace McClure Stiner* 1969
- 45 *Eleanora Simone Sullivan*
May 17, 1969
- 46 *Mary Goodwin Kieran* July 20, 1969
- 48 *Alice Kaman Howard* 1969
- 49 *Winifred Kron Galef* December 1969
- 54 *Sister Marie Theophile*
(Patricia Sloan) March 17, 1970
- 57 *Candace Rogers* June 26, 1969
- Esther Gwydir Straub* February, 1970
- 62 *Mildred Passner Loesberg*
May 18, 1969

Lucile Kohn, who celebrated her 87th birthday, was given recognition in the Congressional Record in Washington, D.C. last October. Both Lucile, and her sister, Alice Kohn Pollitzer '93, who is celebrating her 100th birthday in May, have "become legends in their own time" as quoted at the first session of the 91st Congress.

04

Miss Pacita D. Asuncion
Barnard Alumnae Office

The Class of 1904 pays tribute to our loyal and devoted Secretary, Florence L. Beeckman who for many years took the burden of that office. May Parker Eggleston writes that Florence "never failed us, always keeping us in touch with our news and coming to reunions as long as she could." She will be missed at Barnard.

05 Remember Reunion!

Alice Draper Carter (Mrs. E. C.)
215 East 72 Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

Helen Cooley writes that she is still going strong and is very busy with church projects, heart fund drive, and the like.

06

Dorothy Brewster
310 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10025

08

Florence Wolff Klaber (Mrs. W.)
425 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10025

Clairette Armstrong writes that she is still on the board of the International Association for the Advancement of Ethnology and Eugenics, which leads her into much research. She is also a board member of the Women's Bible Society of N.Y. Lura Beam has written 4 books since she retired from work at 70. One we would like to mention is *He Called Them by the Lightning* (1967). Lura worked in educational programs of the National Association of University Women and the Carnegie Foundation. Helen Loeb Kaufmann who organized the Music Department of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions in 1945, still remains its music consultant and board member. She has published 20 books on music and musicians, and hopes for more to come. Florence

Wolff Klaber, although badly crippled by arthritis, is able to continue her work in the religious education of children in the N.Y. Society for Ethical Culture. Florence has 2 sons and a daughter, all married, 8 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

Elizabeth Allen, who was obliged to retire from an active career in social work by failing eyesight, writes cheerily that she is "pretty good for an old gal of 83." She surely felt so when a young man to whom she had loaned her car for the Washington demonstration told her admiringly that she was a "real Hep." Translated, that means "a middle-aged hippie!" Gertrude Wells Marburg who was among those who participated in the Montclair parade last July 4th, as the oldest member of the League of Women Voters, won honorable mention for their 50th anniversary display called "We've come a long way, Baby," 1919-1969. Gertrude spends her time with a large family, including 3 great grandchildren.

Marion Crowell has spent the past 6 years in a small nursing home in Gorham, Me. Eleanor Dwyer Garbe still lives in her old home with her son. Mabel Peterson Paul is now living in Friendsview Manor, a retirement home in Newberg, Ore. She has 2 sons. Catharine Woolsey writes serenely that she is leading a quiet, normal life. Mabel Stearn Pfeifer, badly crippled with arthritis is at her home with her husband who lovingly takes good care of her. Freda Peck Whittelsey has lost her power of speech and locomotion, but still enjoys summer vacations, drives and amusements. Jessie Houston and Eleanor Hufeland wintered in Florida. Both are bird watchers. Elizabeth Fox De Cou lives in a retirement home in Portland, Ore.

The Class announces with regret the death of Eleanor Hunsdon Grady who died in January. She was acting president of Hunter College in 1950-51, dean of the faculty in 1953, voted the Woman of the Year in Education by the N.Y. Chapter of the AAUW, and an honorary member in the Nu chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

09

Lucy Thompson
435 West 23 St., Apt. 2-F
New York, N. Y. 10011

A classmate whom we had not seen in several years, Margaret Frink returned to the 60th reunion! "Frinky," whose vocation is travelling, has seen most of Europe,

South America, the Carribean and Japan. Margaret thinks that "some education did rub off on her in her travels."

Emma Bugbee, our star reporter, who worked on the Herald Tribune in its day, and travelled with Eleanor Roosevelt on one of her famous trips, has retired to Stamford, Conn., where she reports pleasant living quarters and a suitable place to write, if so inspired.

1909's tireless president, Mathilde Abraham Wolff, has sent out her first set of appeals for the "giving campaign." Matilde writes a most convincing and practical letter, well worth reading. I hope you did not consign your copy to the scrap basket!

10 Remember Reunion!

Marion Montesper Miller
160 East 48 St., Apt. 7-R
New York, N. Y. 10017

Johanna Schwarte has moved from Cape Cod to Lansdale, Pa., where she is awaiting vacancy at Foulkeways, a retirement home in Gwynedd, Pa.

11

Stella Bloch Hanau
360 West 22 Street
New York, N. Y. 10011

12

Lucile Mordecai Lebair (Mrs. H.)
180 West 58 Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

13

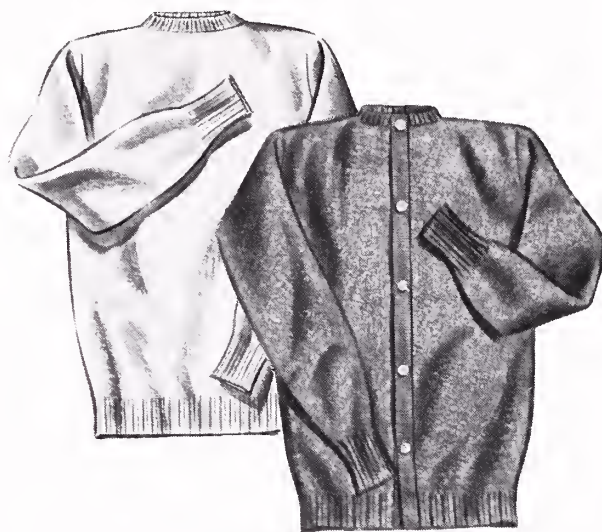
Sallie Pero Grant (Mrs. C.)
5900 Arlington Avenue
Bronx, N. Y. 10471

Alice Brown plans to recuperate from effects of a bad fall in Majorca this spring. Jean Townley Leich writes that she is well, busy and happy.

14

Edith Mulhall Achilles
417 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Peggy Schorr Meyer who has done several trips to the Carribean, Canada, and a jaunt in Europe, now devotes herself to her daughter's family. Her daughter and son-in-law operate 2 ski lodges at Mt. Snow, Vt. Jean Barrick Crane's son Rob-



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ert, a composer and musicologist, is a professor at the U of Wisconsin.

15 Remember Reunion!

Margaret F. Carr
142 Hicks Street, Apt. 5D
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201

Come to the 55th reunion! The following members of 1915 were heard from at Christmas 1969: *Edith Stiles Banker, Fredericka Belknap, Ella Louria Blum, Grace Greenbaum Epstein, Jessie Grof, Lucy Morgenthau Heineman, Alma Jamison, Helen MacDonald Kuzmier, Edna Astruck Merson and Helen Blumenthal Valentine.*

Helen Lachman Valentine has her 50th wedding anniversary this year. *Lucy Heineman* has a new grandson, son of Harriet and Bill.

Grace Hubbard reports that she is a member of the board of directors of the Friends Home Ass'n., and the Quaker Committee on Social Rehabilitation. She retired 10 years ago, but still works off and on. *Fredericka Belknap* has been dean of women at Douglass College in N. J.

Ella Blum took a trip to Barbados over Christmas holiday. *Annie Fuller Kuever* sends her best wishes to all! She moved from Newark to Crestwood Village, N.J. *Henrietta Krinsky Buchman's* daughter writes that her mother is much the same, in a wheel chair, but that she is alert to Barnard news. She is in a nursing home in St. Louis.

16

Emma Seipp
140 West 57 Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

17

Freda Wobber Marden (Mrs. C. F.)
Highwood-Easton Avenue
Somerset, N. J. 08873

Helene Bausch Bateman and her husband spent their winter months in Guadalajara. Two of their grandchildren accompanied

Remember
REUNION 1970
June 5-6

them. *Elsa Becker Corbitt* has been snowed in so much at Brainards, N. Y., that she was unable to make her usual frequent visits to the big town. *Eleanor Wilkens Graefenecker*, who lives in Saratoga, wrote that she had quite a few visitors last summer and fall. Among them were *Helene Bateman* and her husband John, and *Helena Kent*. She enjoyed trips with her daughter to the Adirondacks.

Evelyn Davis Sharp is convalescing at Inglewood Resident Nursing Home in Livingston, N. J. She is giving thought to the idea of arranging another class luncheon like the very successful one held at the Columbia U Club in 1968. We thank *Grace Diercks Kaas* for the note about Evelyn. As to herself, Grace says that she is recuperating from leg surgery at home, and expects to be ready for the opening of the gardening season and a trip in the summer to Europe. From *Margaret Moses Fellows* we learn that *Elizabeth Man Sarcka* is leaving her home in Mandeville, Jamaica, to establish a residence in Long Island. "Mo" herself went on a Greek cruise in April. *Viola Teepe Norton* has been living with her daughter in Colorado but recently moved to a nearby nursing home where she keeps in close touch with her grandchildren.

Charlotte Martens Lee says that she and her husband are enjoying the freedom of retirement, but both keep busy with local affairs. She continues as a member of the library board. Last summer they visited their daughter and her husband in England and toured 10 countries in the continent. *Lucy Karr Millburn* spent July in Sacramento, where their eldest grandchild was married. Their son, on sabbatical from Tufts, was working at the U of California. The entire family was together for the first time in 25 years. *Ruth Wheeler Lewis* travelled around the world for the 3rd time this year. Her 3 children are all happily married. *Marguerite Mackey*, altho' retired and living in St. Petersburg, Fla., is still active with the U. N. Association and the League of Women Voters. She is also Church Librarian of the United Presbyterian Church.

The Class is sad to report the death of *Paula Bernholz Smyth*, January 1.

18

Edith Baumann Benedict (Mrs. H.)
15 Central Park West
New York, N. Y. 10023

Dene Meyer Louchheim wrote that she is busy running the Fleisher Art Memorial,

a free private art school administered by the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Her husband is president of the Academy of Music. *Florence Bierman Perlman*, who is presently the national treasurer of Hadassah and most recently the national chairman of public relations in charge of press, radio and T.V., was guest speaker at the annual Donor Dinner of the Saratoga Springs Chapter of Hadassah.

Pauline Grossman Vorhaus continues to work as clinical psychologist in the Institute for Crippled and Disabled. She has 6 grandchildren.

The Class extends its sympathy to *Helen Purdy Beale* on the loss of her husband. To *Pauline Vorhaus*, on the loss of her daughter Jane.

19

Georgia Schaaf Kirschke (Mrs. P. T.)
77-09 79 Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11227

Married: *Dorothy B. Goldsmith* to Charles Michaels, living in NYC.

Bertha Mann Shulman and her husband are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

Lenore Guinzburg Marshall is one of the poets represented in the Spoken Arts record collection: *Treasury of American Poets*.

Lucile Wolf Koshland writes that there is never a dull moment in the S. F. Bay Area! She is active in the League of Women Voters, keeping up with a husband who is active in community affairs and maintaining communication with their 27 grandchildren "whom we love and admire (but with whom we don't always agree)." *Dorothy Hall Morris* reports of another grandchild, a girl, which makes 4 now, 1 boy, 3 girls.

Marian Townsend Carver is travelling to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. *Ernestine Lind* moved to California last year.

The Class regrets to announce the death of *Edna Siems Littlefield*, June 13, 1969.

20

Remember Reunion!

Janet McKenzie
222 East 19 Street
New York, N. Y. 10003

Here it comes. What? Why, the celebration for which we've been waiting all these last 50 years. On June 5 and 6, the welcoming committee wearing—ummm, of course it is NYC, the year of *Hair* and *O! Calcutta!*—well, whatever, they'll be eager to greet you and most disappointed if you

don't appear. Come with your wigs, your contacts, your canes; come and have fun!

Come prepared to consult *Jane Chase* on your trip to Rome. Among other things, she writes: "All the great pilgrimage churches are impressive. The one I enjoyed most was St. Paul's Outside the Walls." For reading in the "uncluttered space," try *Margaret Myer's Financial History of the United States*. The Columbia Press should have it out by the time you read this issue. If you were an English major, you will enjoy the illustrations and end papers. *Frances Goforth Eybers*, who is national vice president of the South African AAUW, with headquarters in Johannesburg, says that their project deals with higher education of African girls.

Eleanor Coates Bevan visited England, Switzerland and Austria last fall. When not occupied with her many other activities, she finds time for a 7 College Club meeting where Barnard is represented by a 1904, 1905, 1918 and Eleanor. *Margaret Wilkens* has moved into an apartment in the Bronx after a lifetime in one house, finds she does not miss the stairs, shoveling snow, and listening to Bongo drums in the summer. *Katherine Decker Beaven* joins Margaret in praise of apartment living since she finds her garden apartment in Newtonville, Mass. an unmitigated joy.

Elizabeth Rabe enjoys her vegetable garden which was extraordinarily productive up to November. Her flower gardens featured giant marigolds, zinnias, etc. Elizabeth is now a great aunt of 2 girls and 2 boys. She is looking forward to attending the reunion. *Claire Schenck Kidd* writes that she may not be able to attend reunion as her eldest grandchild will be graduated from high school this June with honors.

21

Helen Jones Griffin (Mrs. R. H.)
105 Pennsylvania Avenue
Tuckahoe, N. Y. 10707

Christmas greetings from classmates brought such news as: *Ruth Crabtree* still works part-time in Newburgh, N. Y.; Lu-

We've moved

The Office of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College is now in 202 Milbank, to the right of the elevator, on the second floor.

cille *Arkins Thompson* recuperating from illness, sounds well on the way to her usual gay self; *Tutts Schoedler Campbell* sends greetings from Princeton; *Elsie Guerdan* sends greetings from Cliffside Park, N. J.; *Irma Reynolds Ehlenberg* and her husband had a Christmas reunion with her step-daughter in Sarasota. Christmas visits were planned by *Dorothy Rhoades Duerschner* to Houston, Texas; by *Louise Byrne* to California with her family; and to Bedford, N. H. by *Helen Jones Griffin* to be with her Joyce and her husband and their 4 gay young ones.

Lee Andrews is retiring from her work as a market researcher. *Bertha Tompkins Atz* wrote from Delray Beach, Fla., that she enjoyed her trip with her husband to Cape Cod, Dutch Country and Vermont.

Marjorie Arnold, who is constantly changing jobs and homesites, most recently bought a mobile home. *Frances Brown Eldredge*, our hard working fund class chairman, reports that she plans a visit with her young people in Tucson, Ariz. Here's hoping it will be a big help in her final convalescence from a hospital bout, in early December.

Marion Groehl Schneider writes that she is still interested in the Visiting Nurse Ass'n. and is the treasurer of their Thrift Shop which has become "big business." Marion has 4 lovely granddaughters. *Winthrop Bushnell Palmer* was elected member of the board of trustees, Long Island University. *Mary Stuart Gwathmey*, who retired 4 years ago, has a granddaughter, Anne Stillman, who is a sophomore at Barnard. She is a 3rd generation to attend Barnard. *Mary Scott* says that she is rapidly accumulating great grandchildren. Her adopted son is mechanical manager of the Herald Examiner (Los Angeles).

With deep regret, we announce the death of *Frances K. Marlatt*.

22

Marion Vincent
30 West 60 St., Apt. 3-F
New York, N. Y. 10023

Ruth Koehler Settle
308 Main St., Apt. 31
Chatham, N. J. 07928

Thank you very much for all the kind notes you sent me at Christmas. I was delighted to read that several of you had been on extensive travels abroad: *Noemie Bryan Watkins* made a tour around the world; *Helen Sheehan Carroll* and her husband went to Spain. *Eva Glassbrook*

Hanson in California and *Alice Newman Anderson* in Pennsylvania were both honored by the AAUW by having International Fellowships named for them. In May of '69, *Leonie Adams Troy* received the Brandeis Creative Arts Medal and Award for Poetry. She is now retired as a resident poet from the U of Washington.

Louise Schlichting is still teaching science in the School of Nursing at Orange Memorial Hospital in N. J. She worked on the 8th Edition of Lippincott's *Quick Reference Book for Nurses*, re-organizing, enlarging and bringing up to date the chapter on Pharmacology, especially in regard to the new drugs.

Louise Rissland Seager writes that she works as a volunteer for the American Indians and tried horseback riding for 6 hours down and along the Grand Canyon to the Havasapai Indians.

Lila North McLaren writes that she participates in a number of civic and cultural groups locally. Her husband Thayer, whose first wife was *Madeleine Skinner* '03 now has 2 great granddaughters.

By the time you read these notes it will be nearing the end of another "Fund" year. I hope you will help to keep us up in the high percentage of donors. We did so well last year.

23

Estella Raphael Steiner (Mrs. G.)
520 B Portsmouth Dr.
Leisure Village
Lakewood, N. J. 08701

This is being written at the end of February in order to meet the deadline for the Spring issue. When you read it the unusually hard winter will be a thing of the past. We hope that you have been spared most of the discomforts it caused.

Emily Martens Ford and husband Carroll, closed in their Vermont home by snowdrifts and sub-zero temperatures, have been planning trips for later on. Dot

Transcripts

When ordering transcripts, alumnae should give their full name, including maiden name, and dates of attendance.

Fees for transcripts:

\$1.00 per copy.

For more than three copies ordered at the same time: \$1.00 each for the first three copies and 25c for each additional copy.

Houghton has gone on a 2-month African tour with a former colleague from Penn State. *Lee Newton Willett* and her husband Merrill, spent April touring New Mexico and Arizona. *Margaret Bowtell Witherbee* spent her winter in Florida.

Elizabeth Wood expects to retire from teaching in June.

The Class extends their deepest sympathy to *Elizabeth Klein Isaacs* whose husband Moses died February 12.

Information about our annual Spring Tea will go out in a newsletter.

24

Marjorie Bier Minton (Mrs. E.)
1190 Greacen Point Road
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 10543

Eleanor Pepper has recently completed an article for the *Encyclopedia Americana* on Interior Design. Last year she was appointed professor at the School of Architecture of the N.Y. Institute of Technology. *Gene Colihan Perkins* has been elected member of the Board of Governors of the Women's Auxiliary of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences. *Lillian Harris Planer's* son Edward, news director of Station WDSU in New Orleans and vice president of the Royal Street Corp., was awarded the annual prize by the Nat'l. Ass'n. of Radio and T. V. Directors for his editorials on corruption in the Attorney General's office in Louisiana.

Marie Louise Cerlian was unable to attend the 45th reunion as she was visiting her sister in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. *Jeannette Mirsky Ginsburg* visited London last June. While there she addressed an English class at the American School where *Mary Margaret Bradley* is dean.

25

Remember Reunion!

Flo Kelsey Schleicher (Mrs. F. G.)
121 Grady Street
Bayport, N. Y. 11705

Reunion Information—*Fern Yates*, Reunion Chairman.

Correction: *Ruth Gordon Reisner* who has invited class members to luncheon Saturday, June 6 at 1:00 p.m. lives at 920 Park Ave., at 80 St. Please note the number printed in Reunion Plans sent to you in January is wrong.

Regardless of your answer on the questionnaire to Ruth's invitation and if you are accepting, be sure to let *Marion Mettler Warner* know by June 3. Either telephone her at (212) 679-8673 or mail the

tear-off slip to Marion at 235 East 22 St., NYC 10010. Do not write to Ruth or to the Alumnae Office.

These notes are being written by your correspondent in Green Valley, Ariz., the perfect spot to spend the winter months.

A '25 mini-reunion took place at the home of *Edith Curren Owen* in Tucson last February. Winter visitors *Thelma Burleigh Cowan* and *Flo Kelsey Schleicher* were guests at a Valentine tea and meeting of the creative writing group of the Tucson AAUW. Thelma Cowan and her husband left Tucson for 2 weeks' travel in Mexico in their trailer. Another mini-reunion took place in NYC last February. *Dorothy Putney*, *Estelle Blanc Orteig*, *Marion Warner*, *Madeleine Hooke Rice* and *Gene Pertak Storms* met for lunch at the Cosmopolitan Club. Estelle and her husband recently returned from a 2 week safari to Africa, sponsored by Princeton. Madeleine spent 2 weeks in Aruba, Curacao, and Caracas between terms at Hunter College.

Elsa Preische, now retired from teaching, had a wonderful trip to Europe last summer. *Katharine Newcomer Schlichting* and her husband spent February in Massachusetts coming down from Vermont for a 3-day camp convention and a visit with *Dorothy Hogue Claridge*. *Miriam Spectorsky Copstein* and her husband plan a visit to friends in Rome. Their daughter Elizabeth Rodgers is a pianist. *Alice T. Baker* is still practicing medicine in N. Y. *Marion Kahn Kahn* is now a grandmother. *Fern Yates* reports that she and a friend drove to California and back last fall. They had a delightful visit with *Henrietta Swope* in Pasadena and *Angela Kitzinger* in Laguna Hills.

Remember to attend reunion!

26

Ruth Friedman Goldstein (Mrs. M. F.)
295 Central Park West
New York, N. Y. 10024

After 20 years with Bechtel Corp., *Lillian MacRae* retired last January and took a cruise to the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Black Sea where she visited relatives and friends in Florida after the cruise. *Corene Berman Bear* has her own lingerie business. Widowed since 1953, she has 3 married daughters.

Mildred Hill is the director of the Neighborhood House Inc., a community settlement house center in NYC. *Janet Rogers Mueller* writes that life for her goes on as usual with another grandchild added to her list.

The Class extends its sympathy to *Marjorie Vermilya Gray* whose husband Earl died last December; to *Marian Meade Champlin* whose husband Charles died Dec. 1968.

27

Jean MacLeod Kennedy (Mrs. R. E.)
464 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

Your president, *Katherine Kridel Neuberger* was appointed by President Nixon to the Presidential Task Force on Prisoner Rehabilitation. Kay's interest in this sort of work has a long background, 15 years on the board of managers of the N. J. Reformatory for Women, where she was chairman of the parole committee. She also served on the N. J. Law Enforcement Council.

Mildred Gluck Tomback is a volunteer, teaching remedial reading in the elementary schools. *Roslyn Schlesinger Salomon* is on the administrative staff of the O. Henry School, a pilot intermediate school in NYC. *Clarice Philhower Beam* has been teaching social studies for the past 7 years. She writes that she "has lived through a vicious riot at the New Brunswick Junior High School last March, teaching has not been the same since."

Jean Faterson Karsavina celebrated her 4 years as editor and publisher of *Reprints From The Soviet Press* recently. The book is a biweekly scholarly journal covering USSR politics, economics, Marxist theory and major policy statements. Her husband, Monroe Schere, has started on a secondary career as writer of children's books.

Frances Gedroice Clough, owner and director of Echo Camp for Girls, now in its 25th year, writes that her daughter has been elected to Who's Who Young American Women. *Annette Decker Kynaston* took an enjoyable trip to the Galapagos Islands and Morocco.

Last spring, one of the homes visited on the Westchester Barnard Club House Tour was that of *Roslyn Schiff Silver* at Byram Shores, Conn. According to several alumnae present, it was really the high point of the tour.

Helen Robinson writes that she has retired and now lives in Sharon, Conn.

Maude D. French, from Spinster's Rest, Hanover, N. H. writes: "retired in '63 after 35 years as the art librarian with Dartmouth College; went around the world in '67; spent 6 weeks in Japan in '69; still active in the art sub-section of

the American Library Ass'n.; on the board of directors, Fine Arts Philatelists; played the bagpipes at my niece's wedding!; own my own home, have a nice vegetable garden; no pets, interfere with travelling; own a '55 Thunderbird, which belonged to *Phoebe Atwood Taylor* '30 and have won several prizes with it, in the Thunderbird Club."

The Class extends its sympathy to *Lucy Sperry Wolf*, on the death of her husband Willard.

28

Janet D. Schubert
330 Haven Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10033

Victoria Abraitys Bradess retired last January as pathologist-medical examiner of Westchester.

Varley Sims Zorn writes that her eldest granddaughter Linda Mettler, entered Barnard last fall, after spending a few weeks in Japan living with a Japanese family.

29

Dorothy Neuer Sweedler (Mrs. J.)
720 Milton Road
Rye, N. Y. 10580

We heard from *Eugenie Cheroff Ames'* husband Russell, that Eugenie designed their handsome house in Oaxaca, Mexico; plays many concerts for charities, edits her husband's manuscripts and is writing a cookbook which is "clear, detailed, amusing but not cute."

Katharine Shorey was cited by the American Business Womens Association as one of the top ten business women of the year 1969! Our congratulations! *Frances Holtzberg Landesberg* reports that her article about the Charge of the Heavy Brigade called *Huge Men on Huge Horses* appeared in the 1969 *Tennyson Research Bulletin*, Vol. I, No. 3.

Allison Wier is now the girls' guidance counselor in Sacred Heart High School in Yonkers. *Jennie Reich Coral* was recently appointed alternate representative to the U. N. by the National Women's League of the United Synagogue.

Marian Churchill White and her husband, on their way back from Hawaii in December, stopped off in Los Angeles for dinner with *Helen Roberts Becher* and husband; both 29ers talked non-stop for 4 hours. *Amy Jacob Goell* returned from a thrilling trip to East Africa.

Marguerite Beutenmuller Offhouse and

her husband are spending their retirement years in San Francisco. *Bessie Bergner Sherman* teaches English as a second language. She reports the birth of a new granddaughter last February. *Marcella Hellman Morris* writes that she is still going to school doing art and painting.

30 Remember Reunion!

Delia Brown Unkelbach (Mrs. W.)
Sound Avenue, Box 87
Mattituck, N. Y. 11952

Ivy-Jane Edmondson Starr recently completed a marble sculpture commissioned by the Cincinnati Main Public Library. *Celine Greenebaum Marcus* has become the executive director of the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association.

Marion Rhodes Brown spent her recent Sabbatical from her City College associate professorship in travel. She and her husband spent sometime in the Pacific, in Western Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti and Bora Bora. Their daughter, Valerie, Barnard '68, is in her 2nd year at Stanford U Medical School. *Italia Grande Mainland* and her husband continue to enjoy USA's and Canada's National Parks and outdoors in their homemade camper. They engage in rock-hounding and crafts associated therewith. *Mildred Sheppard* visited *Helen Johnson Coshland* '28, in Tucson, Ariz. She also took an interesting train ride visiting around Mexico.

31

Catherine M. Campbell
304 Read Avenue
Crestwood, N. Y. 10707

Theresa Landes Held is acting director of the Graduate Program in Counseling and Guidance at the Bank Street College of Education and the Sarah Lawrence Center for Continuing Education. *Winfred Scott Dorschug*, the new president of the Barnard Club of Hartford, wrote that she works part-time at the Case Memorial Library. Both her children are in college. *Beatrice Ackerman Melzak* still plays the violin with the Bronx Community Orchestra. She is also an editor of the Sisterhood and National Council of Jewish Women Bulletin.

Esther Grabelsky Biederman and her husband Morris, spent their annual pre-tax season holiday in Spain and Portugal. They had a pleasant visit in Madrid with the daughter of *Frances Markey Dwyer*, Betsy Brooks. Betsy is on a grant to work on her doctoral dissertation. The Bieder-

mans recently attended the wedding reception of Henry, son of *Jeanette Krottinger Fisher*. *Evelyn Slade Peters* visited her son Bob in Hawaii. Bob arrived from Vietnam where he is a doctor with an Engineer Battalion.

Ruth Levy Geller's son Arthur is now a "board certified" radiologist. His wife, *Barbara Steinberg* is Barnard '62. They have 2 children.

Catherine Kennedy Scott reports that her first grandchild was born last July 1969.

32

Janet McPherson Halsey (Mrs. C.)
400 East 57 Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Mary V. Nelson, a member of the Glens Falls Hospital staff and St. Luke's in NYC, is among the 10 doctors of the senior medical staff of the new Adirondack Regional Hospital which opened last February in Corinth, N. Y. She and her husband, Jacob J. Beaver, a retired professor of chemistry at Columbia, now lives in Lake Luzerne. *Edith Tarbes Gellert* writes that she is one of the vice presidents of the Westchester Region of Hadassah. She is also a volunteer for "Project Home with Books," and for Cancer Care. The Gellerts have enjoyed their travel in Europe, Israel, the Caribbean and Peru. They are proud of their 3 grandchildren. *Alice Rice Wise-carver* has retired from advertising copy writing and is now involved in church activities and a day nursery for children of working mothers. Her husband is a tax attorney.

A very interesting letter from *Adaline Heffelfinger Gore* from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, otherwise known as "Little England Beyond Wales" brings news of Adaline's husband. On his last research leave as head of the Music Department of the College of Wooster, he wrote 120 chorale preludes in the style of Bach, completing the Little Organ Book started by Bach. Their son Peter, is in Ecuador on a grant from Cornell and daughter Pamela teaches voice. *Olga Maurer Wolfe* also reports that her husband, a corporation lawyer, plans to retire shortly and they hope to travel a bit. Besides being a proud grandmother, Olga is an active church worker and trustee on the local adult school board.

Norma Keeley Coman and her son spent an interesting tour of her late husband's country Ireland. She reports that her daughter Nora creates beautiful jewelry,

some of which is displayed in 57th Street shops and her ceramics and prints have been exhibited in 3 shows.

33

Gaetanina Nappi Campe (Mrs. C.)
73-20 179 Street
Flushing, N. Y. 11366

Josephine Skinner
128 Chestnut Street
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

As an outgrowth of *Betty Armstrong Wood's* book, *Science for the Airplane Passenger*, there is a series of articles appearing monthly in *The American Way*, an airline inflight magazine. Betty is also writing a booklet on crystals for school teachers the world over at the request of the International Union of Crystallography Commission on Teaching. Lately, she has just finished writing and illustrating a booklet on *Growing and Hybridizing Bearded Irises* which the American Iris Society plans to sell. *Jane Simon Teller's* art works were exhibited in a Graphics Show at Gallery 100 to benefit the newly organized Graphics Atelier of the Princeton Art Association. Jane's art works are also in many private collections and the N. J. State Museum.

Jean Ehrlich Friedman's daughter was married to the son of *Estelle Prussin Warner*. *Charlotte Warring Knapp* is teaching English. She has 2 daughters, Karen who is married, with 2 babies and Kenna, a student at the U of West Virginia. *Mildred Wurthmann Ruffner's* son George, has received his M.B.A. and daughter Nancy is a systems engineer in Wash., D.C. *Loretta Haggerty Driscoll* is a brand new grandmother. The Driscolls have just returned from Buffalo where their son John was married.

The Class extends its deepest sympathy to *Helen Leonhardt Hoyer* on the death of her husband Rudolph.

34

Elinor Remer Roth (Mrs. C.)
93 Barrow Street
New York, N. Y. 10014

Alice Kendikian Carskadon is presently employed as a statistician with the N. Y. State Commission for the Blind. She and her husband are active members of several hiking clubs in Fort Lee, N. J. *Juliana Johns Krause* is a 1st grade teacher in Leonia, N. J. elementary school system. She and her husband have been to various

parts of Europe over the years. *Madeleine Davies Cooke* who earned her M. S. in library service from Columbia is now working as a full-fledged librarian in Summit, N. J.

Annabelle Chazanoff Garfinkel helps her busy dentist husband in his office. The Garfinkels have travelled in Israel, Greece and Italy and they have 5 grandchildren. *Lenore Oppenheim Provisor* does volunteer work for the National Council of Jewish Women. She and her husband have travelled considerably in Europe.

35 Remember Reunion!

Mildred Wells Hughes (Mrs. H.)
12236 Hannawa Road
Potsdam, N. Y. 13676

Married: *Elizabeth Simpson* to Mark L. Wehle, now living in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Class regrets to announce the death of *Carolyn Smith Brown*, August 11, 1969, at Vallecito, Colo., while on vacation with her family.

36

Sonya Turitz Schopick (Mrs. L. E.)
52 Algonquin Road
Bridgeport, Conn. 06604

Nora Lourie Percival, the director of Alumnae Affairs at Barnard, gave a very interesting talk on "Unrest on the College Campus" for the fall forum of the Council of Women's Clubs in Westchester.

37

Dorothy C. Walker
75 Main Avenue
Sea Cliff, N. Y. 11579

Franceslee Sprowl Nielsen otherwise known as the "Book Lady" in Lakewood, Ga., gathers discarded books in vast quantities to sell at low cost to students, teachers for continuing education, collectors of out-of-print editions and book-lovers generally, for the benefit of churches and charities. The bustling Franceslee also collects antiques, china, etc., and donates all proceeds from her paid lectures to the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival. The Nielsens' oldest son George, is a highly decorated hero of the Vietnam War.

When her youngest son graduates from high school in June, *Inez Alexander Torrington* will join her husband Warren in Washington where he recently received appointment to the Federal Board of Investigation Appeals.

38

Valma Nylund Gasstrom (Mrs. E. H.)
2 Adrienne Place
White Plains, N. Y. 10605

Hear ye! Hear ye! News has reached us that, for the last thirty years, a group of 38ers has been meeting for lunch, every Tuesday, at 1 p.m. at the Manger Windsor Hotel at 58th Street and 6th Avenue. Some of the regular devotees are *Mildred Gottlieb Taffel*, *Jane Block Blum* and *Helen Hirsch Acker*. Anyone and Everyone is Welcome!

Included in this group is the former *Bernice Bachrack Kalmanoff* who is now Mrs. Eugene A. Kane. Bernice spends her time doing textbook recordings for Recordings for the Blind. She speaks with great enthusiasm about her work and informs us there is a crying need for volunteers, especially college graduates.

From Washington, D.C., we hear that *Ann Cottrell Free* is doing 'ecological-animal' writing. Secretary of the Interior Hickel recently named 40 miles of the coast of Maine as the *Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge* in response to a suggestion Ann made in an article in *This Week* on the great ecological awakening. Crediting *Silent Spring* with sparking the public interest, Ann asked readers to write Secretary Hickel suggesting he commemorate this wonderful woman by naming a refuge in her honor. The refuge will be dedicated this summer.

Doris Goldmuntz Vogel was elected president of Key Women of the United Jewish Council in Bridgeport, Conn.

We regret to announce the death Feb. 22 of *Elaine Weston Riordan*. Elaine, a doctor, had a private practice in N. J. and was on the medical staff of Prudential Insurance and West Hudson Hospital.

39

Emma Smith Rainwater (Mrs. J.)
342 Mt. Hope Blvd.
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. 10706

Shirley Levittan, a lawyer and a director of the Women's Bar Association, was among the 7 Criminal Court judges recently appointed by Mayor Lindsay.

40

Remember Reunion!

Frances Danforth Thomas (Mrs. H.)
19 East Cross Road
Springdale, Conn. 06879

Marianna Norris Harris reports that she

is finishing her 6th book, a history of Puerto Rico, for McMillan Publishing Co. Aside from this, she writes T.V. documentaries, a film for NASA, and teaches screenwriting at the School of Visual Arts.

Jane Costello Goldberg, a professor at Washington Square College of NYU, is one of the leading authorities in the field of 17th century French and Italian paintings. She has published numerous articles on this subject.

41

Helen Sessinghaus Williams (Mrs. J. M.)
336 Westview Avenue
Leonia, N. J. 07605

Adeline Bostelmann Higgins is busy with numerous board jobs: AAUW, PTA, Cortland County Sewer Agency and president of the County Council of Social Agencies. Adeline is also a safety boating instructor. The Heggins have 4 children, 2 are in college. *Barbara Baehr* is teaching boat piloting at the US Power Squadron as she has been doing off and on for the last 15 years. She writes that she has not written any medical articles since her twins were born but has now a small construction business which does not interfere with child-raising. *Amelia Corona Ellin* reports that she played the "trapped" housewife role till she "tricked" a local tutorial school into taking her on as a remedial reading teacher. Her husband Bob, is with the Washington News Bureau of ABC. They have 5 children including twins. *Doris Williams Cole* is now the director of the metropolitan area Capital Campaign Drive for Vassar College.

Lorina Drummond Johnson was appointed associate principal in pathology at Harvard Medical School, working in cancer research. During her "spare time," she is secretary of the School Board of Framingham and chairman of the subcommittee on curriculum. She has 2 daughters also in medical schools. *Judith Johnson Snyder* is chairman of the Bergen County Peace Council. Her husband is working at Johns Manville and is currently studying for an M.B.A. *Irene Lyons Murphy* is still doing graduate work in American Politics at Columbia and hopes to finish in June. *Rosalyn Rubin Spier* is helping her dentist husband run his office. She and *Rita Roher Semel* enjoyed a brief meeting when Rita attended Alumnae Council at Barnard.

Phyllis Mann Wright is still with the UCLA Cystic Fibrosis Center and also works at St. John's Hospital Pediatric Clinic. She continues her column in the

Ladies Home Journal. Phyllis Wiegard Kelly is working full time at Warner Lambert as a computer programmer. She and her husband Joe had their first vacation in 27 years of married life when they went to France to visit their daughter Barbara who is at present studying at the University of Paris. The Kellys also visited relatives in Ireland and England.

Eugenie Limberg Dengel teaches violin, viola and ensemble at the Dalcroze School of Music and at Brooklyn Music School. She mentions that there is an Inter-American Music Awards for Composition sponsored by the Sigma Alpha Iota Foundation and if any of her colleagues know composers who might be interested in sending their manuscripts, please let her know. Her job is strictly honorary and she collects these for the judges. Ellen Joy Hammer received her Ph.D. from Columbia and is now living in Paris. Adela Leffler Busch is vice president of Independent Planning Corp. and a director of Danby Capital Corp. The Busches travel in Europe on business several times a year and this is the time she can get all kinds of needlepoint and fancywork done. They have 3 children.

Jeanette Halsted Kellogg spent a wonderful year in Australia and Japan. She's a librarian at Lehman College of CUNY. Jane Stewart Heckman flew to Puerto Rico. She is working with the "Y."

From a report by Sue Adele Gillies, the Class regrets to announce the death of Pauline Waters Evans.

42

Rosalie Geller Sumner (Mrs. G. H.)
7 Pine Road
Syosset, N. Y. 11791

Laura Parker has been a kindergarten teacher for the last 10 years in a Woodbridge Township public school in N. J. Elinor Schubert Brown is teaching art in elementary schools. Their oldest son Geoffrey is in the army, Steve and Peter are both in college.

43

Maureen O'Connor Cannon (Mrs. J. P.)
258 Steilen Avenue
Ridgewood, N. J. 07450

Ruth Willey Swanson is teaching freshman English at Central Catholic High School in Norwalk. Doris Guillumette is teaching at the U of Massachusetts.

A word to the Silent Majority:

How noisy in Learning's pursuit
You were, making headlines to boot!
Each one had her say
And at length . . . But today
You're all unaccountably MUTE!
Any rebuttal? Please?

44

Diana Hansen Lesser (Mrs. R. E.)
200 West 14 Street
New York, N. Y. 10011

Jean Walsh Burnett is the public relations director for the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford. Her husband teaches math in Manchester High School. Elizabeth Yoerg Young is working as social secretary to the American ambassador's wife in Mexico and finds it a fascinating job. Her husband Sam, retired from foreign service. They have 3 children. Patricia Duncombe Warburton is director of St. Millicent's Center, a home for teenage Indian children. The Warburtons are living on an Indian reservation in Wyoming where her husband is superintendent of the work of the Episcopal Church on the reservation. Anne Gonsior King says that she has 2 girls in college and a boy of 14.

Anne Stubblefield Morrisett took a 2 week vacation in Greece.

45

Remember Reunion!

Marjorie Corson Andreen (Mrs. J.)
Box 195
Unionville, Pa. 19375

Jane van Haelewyn Watton reports that there has been a good response to the questionnaire, so let's make it better. Do send yours to Mrs. Eugene Remmer, 19 Meadow Place, Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870. Do try to come to reunion—its our most important one. On Friday, June 5th, come to cocktails and dinner and Hope Simon Miller's party afterward. Anyone who wishes may send family pictures to Jane and we'll have a bulletin board on which to display them.

The Class regrets to announce the death of Eleanor Simone Sullivan, May 17, 1969. Eleanor taught in the NYC elementary schools for 10 years and received her license as a psychologist for the Bureau of Child Guidance.

46

Charlotte Byer Winkler (Mrs. B.)
81-40 248 Street
Bellerose, N. Y. 11426

Joan Liff Lipnick and her family moved

to Bethesda, Md., where her husband who is a rabbi was appointed national education director of the Bnai Brith Youth Organization in Washington, D.C.

Emily O'Conner Pernice writes that one daughter will be a freshman this fall at Bucknell and another will be a senior at Rosemont in Pa.

Mary Louise Stewart Reid spoke on the "Middle East Crisis" during the annual fall luncheon of the Westchester Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress. Mary Louise lived in Israel for several years while her husband was serving as U.S. ambassador to that country.

47

Georgia Rubin Mittelman (Mrs. E. S.)
316 North Street
Willimantic, Conn. 06226

Elise Ford Knapp teaches English at Wilton High School. She is currently doing graduate work at Western Connecticut College.

48

Natalia Troncoso Casey (Mrs. J. P.)
21 Canon Court
Huntington, N. Y. 11743

Hui Chen Kwong who recently arrived in Cincinnati, is the assistant chief of the Secretariat Recruitment Service of the U.N. She is recruiting secretaries and high-speed conference typists.

49

Marilyn Heggie De Lalio (Mrs. L.)
Box 1498
Laurel Hollow Road
Syosset, N. Y. 11791

Married: Ann Day Dodge to Robert D. Wallick, now living in Chevy Chase, Md.

Barbara Britton Claman former Republican municipal chairman, has been named by the Bureau of the Census as district manager of the census office in Elizabeth, N.J. Jewel Fewkes teaches Spanish at Adelphi Academy as well as at Scarsdale High School. Jewel has travelled and studied in Spain, Mexico and several South American countries.

50

Remember Reunion!

Susan Bullard Carpenter (Mrs. J.)
15 Shaw Road
Wellesley, Mass. 02181

Laura Pienkny Zakin reports that one of

her short stories, *The Contract* which was first published in *The Reconstructionist*, June, 1961, is included in a newly published volume of anthology called *My Name Aloud*, edited by Harold Ribalow, published by Thomas Yoseloff of A. S. Barnes and Co.

One of the biggest reunion gatherings and possibly one of the best, at Barnard, was the class of '50 in '60. In '65, we had a good gathering, but most of us haven't gotten together since. Let's make our 20th a great event. Start to plan now. Save Friday, June 5th for reunion day and evening and Saturday, the 6th, for a husband-wife cocktail dinner at Butler Hall. If necessary, call the sitter now, just to be sure. Start saving photos, we'll need them as well as any news items soon. See you in June.

51

Bernice Greenfield Silverman
303 West 66 St., Apt. 8F East
New York, N. Y. 10023

Elga Liverman Duval's drawings and cut-outs of "Vamps" were exhibited at the Gotham Book Mart Gallery in N.Y. last Feb.-March.

Stoneleigh-Burnham

Excellent college preparatory record. Outstanding faculty. 250 boarding students in grades 9-12. Music, art, all sports. 101st year. International enrollment. Stoneleigh-Prospect Hill and Mary A. Burnham merged in 1968 and occupy 150-acre campus with new buildings in Greenfield. Accredited.

EDWARD EVERETT EMERSON
Headmaster, Box N
Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301

52

Barbara Skinner Spooner (Mrs. R. S.)
35 Harvest Hill Road
West Simsbury, Conn. 06092

Born: to Bob and Lee Fleshman Jiranek, their 5th child, December 14th. Bob has his own business manufacturing mobile homes.

Janice Pries became director of research at Barnard last fall. She will be delighted to say hello to classmates who search her out in her corner when they are on campus.

Florence Mawhinney Nauts, along with her husband Charles and their 3 children moved to Malibu last summer. She recently received her secondary teachers certificate in Ill. Eileen Jones MacRae and her husband Lorne are busy raising 6 children on their farm outside Toronto. Last summer they camped in northern Canada piling the whole family into a "freight canoe." Eileen writes occasional columns for the *Globe and Mail*, a local daily paper. She also does occasional broadcasts on "The pleasures of rural life" for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Nan Heffelfinger Johnson and her husband Bill are back in Rochester after spending a year in England on Bill's sabbatical grant from the American Academy of Learned Societies. Nan is now a member of the new Landmarks and Preservation Committee. Wilhelmina Haake, a peripatetic pediatrician, writes that she had an enjoyable trip through Central America, and last summer she had a camping trip in Canada and down through Maine. She added that her skiing has improved!

53

Mary Jane Noone
200 Highland Ave.
Newark, N. J. 07104

Married: Suzanne Demay to R. Barcaro, now living in Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Wynne Garrison Riley's husband Gilbert owns his own insurance agency. They have 2 teenage daughters. Doris Silk Kramer is active in the League of Women Voters. She is presently enrolled at Douglass College where she is completing her B.A. Rochelle Reibman Hirschhorn is teaching medicine at NYU. She lists 13 scientific publications dealing essentially with human lymphocytes. Her husband Kurt is senior investigator with the N.Y. Heart Ass'n., and a professor of pediatrics and genetics at Mt. Sinai. Mary Ann McNeil Henderson is a mother of 3 young girls. Her hus-

band is a professor at Texas Technical College in Lubbock. Doris Mallozzi Talbert is married to an industrial psychologist and has 3 sons.

Gloria Lieberman Waldinger is doing casework with the L. A. Department of Adoptions. Marcia Kaplaw Field hopes to finish either her M.A. or go to law school. She is married to an attorney and has 2 sons and 2 daughters. Marguerite Butler Gleysteen is an assistant editor at the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Her husband Dirk, is currently with the Foreign Service in Washington. Janet Hunter Halstead teaches math in Topeka, Kansas. Burnett is vice president and actuary of Security Benefit Life Insurance Co. Virginia Hong Wei received her M.S. from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and is married to a chemical engineer. They have 4 children. Helen Ginandes Weiss received her M.A. in remedial education and psychology and she hopes to open a school for children with learning disabilities. Her husband is vice president of the Commercial Bank.

Joan Diehl Pollack is an assistant research zoologist at UCLA. She is listed in Who's Who in American Women and Who's Who in the West. Married to a surgeon, they have 1 son. Bridgett Birdsall teaches remedial reading in a post-high school program for the disadvantaged at the Urban Center of the State U in Brooklyn. Anne Sibek Lanka received her master's in education from New Paltz College. Busy with suburban affairs, she participates in an investment club called "Double or Nothing!", actually learning the stock market. Noemie Benczer Koller is an associate professor of physics and mother of 2 sons.

Marcia Hubert Ledogar, a professional actress under her maiden name, and who has appeared on Broadway as well as on major network TV, is the wife of a foreign service man. Stephen was recently nominated by the President to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Talks on Viet-Nam. Janet Smith Cumming teaches clarinet, plays in summer concerts, and is a part time junior high teacher in Bellport, N.Y. Barbara Meister, a concert pianist gave a recital at Town Hall last April 11th. Joyce Haber Cramer is "the new columnist for new Hollywood" for the *Charleston Evening Post* entertainment section.

Ana Geigel Olivieri is the medical director of the Hogar Carmelitano Nursing Home in Puerto Rico. Patricia Thall Henderdel is presently working on her M.A. Her

husband is an attorney and they enjoy family camping with their 3 children.

54

Lois Bingham Butler (Mrs. E.)
5415 North 36 Road
Arlington, Va. 22207

We just caught up with the fact that *Mercedes Cabada Ohmeyer*, and husband John, now living in Kolding, Denmark, had their first baby girl in May, 1968.

Jeanine Parisier Plottel is an associate professor of Romance Languages at Hunter College. She hopes that in a few more years her oldest, Claudia, will qualify for Barnard. Her mother-in-law is another Barnardite, *Francis Banner Plottel* '27. *Marcia Musicant Bernstein* is a primary school teacher in St. Louis. Her husband Neil is a professor of Law at Washington University.

55 *Remember Reunion!*

Siena Ernst Danziger (Mrs. R.)
117 Main Street
Flemington, N. J. 08822

Married: *Barbara Lapchick Brown* to Rajat Neogy, now living on the Island of Hydra, Greece.

An interesting letter from *Tobia Brown Frankel*, one of AABC's directors at large: "In anticipation of our Japanese trip, my husband, who is bureau chief of the *New York Times'* Washington Bureau, invited Takashi Oka, the *Times'* Tokyo correspondent, to our home for dinner. While discussing Japanese mores, in particular that of arranged marriages, we asked Tak how he got married. I'm sure you can anticipate the ending: He, a Japanese-American, married a classmate of mine, daughter of a Japanese correspondent living in N.Y. *Hiroko Imai Oka.*"

Florence Kavalier is deputy executive medical director of the NYC Medicaid program. *Renee Altman Fleischer* is an internist and a staff member of several hospitals in Queens. She is director of the Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program at Queens Hospital Center.

Joan Gilbert is teaching French at NYC Community College.

Janet Garlock Wallace received her masters degree in psychology in 1968 and is working on her doctorate at the U of Tennessee. She is a member of steering committee of Oak Ridge Concerned Democrats and is on the board of directors of the

Civil Liberties Union. Her husband is a research biologist.

56

Nancy Brilliant Rubinger (Mrs. R.)
54 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10024

57

Marilyn Fields Soloway (Mrs. R. D.)
1108 8 Avenue, S.W.
Rochester, Minn. 55901

June Rosoff Zydney (Mrs. H. M.)
5 Woods End Road
Rumson, N. J. 07760

Married: *Phyllis R. Spiegelstein* to Albert Rose, living in NYC.

Born: to Jules and *Janet Gottlieb Davis*, Anne Kimberly, December 22, 1969. Janet is completing credits towards an advanced degree at Teachers College.

Barbara Gitter Adler received her M. A. in English from the U of Pittsburgh. *Barbara Salant Pergament* is teaching English in Glen Cove High School, N. Y. *Elinore Craven Henninger* is a part time librarian at the local County Library. Her husband, Francis, has recently been named chairman of the American Studies Program at the U of Dayton. *June Rosoff Zydney's* husband has been elected to the local Rumson, N.J. Board of Education.

Ruth Simon Ritterband, chairman of the history department at the Fieldston School, is a member of the admissions committee at Tel Aviv U, in the capacity of co-ordinator of their Overseas Student Programs. *Gloria Strassheim Freundlich* announces the establishment of her own brokerage office, at Wall Street. *Shari Kaye Stern* is now living in East Rockaway with 2 children. *Sari Minton Berliner* enjoys her suburban home in Larchmont. She has 3 daughters.

58

Betty Reeback Wachtel (Mrs. J. A.)
18 Taylor Road, R.D. 4
Princeton, N. J. 08540

Married: *Vera Supino Whitehead* to Le Roy Clark, Jr., living in Englewood, N. J.

Carla Levine Klausner writes that she has been assistant professor of history at the U of Missouri along with her husband who is a professor of music and at the same time the concertmaster of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra. *Marise Suss Gottlieb* is the program coordinator of the Heart and Circulatory Disease Program at



Mary Rodgers Van Orman '58 is an assistant counsel for the Federal Reserve in New York.

the N.J. State Health Department. Her husband is an associate professor of microbiology at Rutgers. *Linda Weintraub Bocher* is working part time as a counselor for Family Service Mental Health Center of West Chester, Pa. Her husband Jack is a practicing orthopedic surgeon.

Phyllis Vernon graduated from Brooklyn Law School last June and was admitted to the N.Y. Bar December, 1969. *Judith Johnson Sherwin* now lives in Brussels. Her second book, *The Life of Riot*, a collection of short stories is due from Atheneum in May and she is now working on a novel. *Dorothy Michael Harper* and *Lillian Dumont '59* discovered to their mutual surprise that they are both teaching in the same school—Boys High School in Brooklyn. Dorothy teaches Spanish and Lillian, French.

Mary Rodgers Van Orman has been appointed as an assistant counsel in the Legal Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y. Mary previously served as an attorney with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Ruth Bassett Afifi* teaches 8th grade English, reading and U. S. history in Richmond, Calif. Her husband teaches high school math and physics. Ruth is also writing a monthly newsletter which presents Middle Eastern current events, from the Arab point of view, and would welcome anyone to her mailing list. *Nicole Milner Ginsberg* writes of her lovely home in Calif. She has founded the Headlands School, a private experimental school which goes from kindergarten through 8th grade. Her husband Harold is a psychiatrist, and is doing private practice. *Fran Dearden Bartlett* works at home as an editor with Holt, Rinehart and Winston. The Bartletts have 2 sons. *Phyllis Steinberg Greene* taught high school "off and on" until the birth of Jeff. Her husband Nat teaches history at Wesleyan U. *Rochelle Silberzweig Riba* writes that she and Arthur have moved to Dix Hills, L. I. The Ribas third child,

Melissa Ilene was born last July.

59

Marilyn Forman Spiera (Mrs. H.)
1701 Avenue I
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230

Married: *Mary Jean Weber* to Robert M. Hall, Jr., now living in Brooklyn; *Brahna Lauger* to M. Donald D'Alois, now living in Ossining, N.Y.

Naomi Weiss Margolis is now living in Aurora, Colo. Her husband Carl is a major in the Medical Corps in Denver. *Gina Purelis Skucas* is working part-time with the USDA in Charleston, S. C., where her husband is a pilot in the Air Force. The Skucas have a son, Alex. *Menorah Lëbovitz Rotenberg* is a social worker at the Children's Hospital Psychiatric department in Brookline, Mass. Her husband is working at the Harvard Computation Center. *Lois Patricia Sherwin Wertheimer* is presently a part time student at Manhattanville College in Purchase. *Iris Nelson* is a teacher in the Harriet Tubman School in Central Harlem. She is also taking some guidance courses at Yeshiva U.

Lynn Fieldman Miller is pursuing an M.L.S. part time at Rutgers. She is publicity coordinator in their local professional theatre. Her husband Arthur opened his own law office in the area. *Lillian Wishnia Rand* is busy caring for her family of 3 girls, practicing piano, doing yoga, PTA work and tutoring. Her husband owns his own public relations firm and is an avid art collector of late 19th century American, English and French landscapes. *Marlene Bass Barron* is the founder, owner-director of the Montessori School in Staten Island. The Montessori education is based on the child's freedom to learn at his own speed, to follow his own interests, to choose activities that fit his individual needs.

Betsy Wolf Stephens is planning to run for public office this spring in Pa. She has 4 children, the last of which is an adopted half American, half Korean girl. Betsy is involved in the Planned Parenthood Program and has been urging that they promote adoption as part of their program of family planning. *Susanna Fischa Easton* works part-time at the Department of Health Education and Welfare in Bethesda, Md. Her husband John is a pathologist working for the National Cancer Institute. They have 2 children. *Carol Amreich Goldsmith* is preparing to move to Waban, Mass. Her husband Lowell is completing his training in dermatology at the Massa-

chusetts General Hospital. They have 2 girls. *Toni-Susanne White* is working as a research secretary for the College Entrance Examination Board after having done post graduate work at Columbia.

60 Remember Reunion!

Paula Eisenstein Baker (Mrs. S.D.)
2316 Quenby Road
Houston, Texas 77005

Married: *Audrey Smith Field* to Wayne E. Ringer, now living in Auburndale, Mass. Audrey has been an instructor in psychology at Lasell Junior College and is currently the chairman of the Department of Social Relations. *Barbara Kent* to Stephen E. Jacobs, living in NYC. The Jacobs both have M.A. degrees in social work. Barbara is in the Probation Department of Bronx Supreme Court. Stephen is supervisor for the Bureau of Child Welfare.

Born: to Boris and *Billie Herman Kozolchyk*, their first child, October 8, 1969, in Tucson where Boris is teaching at the U of Arizona Law School. To Richard and *Carolyn Gouley Streicher*, a daughter in January. After Barnard Carolyn received an MSW from Columbia, she worked until recently at Mount Sinai Hospital on a research and service program involving unmarried pregnant girls of 16 and under. Her husband is a lawyer. To Paul and *Andrea Clapp Schneck*, a daughter, their second child.

As of June, *Joy Hochstadt Ozer* will be an Established Investigator of the American Heart Association. This impressive title carries with it a 5-year personal stipend for her research at the NIH in the biochemistry of cell membranes. Her husband Harvey is a senior staff Fellow studying mutant tumor viruses at the National Cancer Institute. Another doctor team, Douglas and *Donna Richmond Barnard*, are in Winchester, Mass. After medical school Donna did a residency at the University Hospital in Boston and now is a hematology fellow there. Her husband, an anesthesiologist, spent a year in Viet Nam and now is finishing his tour of duty at Chelsea Naval Base.

Susan Sweetser Bank is working for an alternative education program in the Philadelphia public schools. Her husband is a neurologist on the staff at the U of Pennsylvania.

Hermine Cohen Gimble writes from Chicago that she travelled extensively for 2 years following graduation, now is married to an internist and has 2 daughters.

Mimi serves on the Women's College Board secondary schools committee, tried for a time to hold the local Barnard College Club together, and plays tennis every day during the summer. Sounds like a good combination.

Joakim and *Helene Rund Isaacs* are back in N.Y. after 9 years in the Midwest. Helene is teaching Talmud Torah in Yonkers and Joakim is an assistant professor of American history at Yeshiva College. They have 3 children.

Jane Friedlander is one of our women producers in the country. She works with America Theater Productions and has produced some shows independently. *Rosellen Brown Hoffman* is living and writing poetry in Brooklyn. Her poetry has been published in several magazines.

Jacqueline Marks Bibicoff's husband is an investment banker in NYC. They have 2 daughters. *Susan Goldhor* received her Ph.D. in biology at Yale, did post-doctoral work at Stanford and now teaches at Hacettepe U in Ankara. *Ruth Lewin Sime* is busy teaching chemistry part-time in Sacramento City College and taking care of daughter Karen Rachel, born June 24, 1969. The baby joins Rod's 2 boys.

61

Marilyn Umlas Wachtel (Mrs. A.)
2601 Henry Hudson Parkway
Riverdale, N. Y. 10463

Dorothy Memolo Bheddah (Mrs. C.V.)
35-20 Leverich St., Apt. A 302
Jackson Heights, N. Y. 11372

Married: *Roberta Koch* to Arthur W. Russo, now living in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Born: to Marc and *Sally Montgomery Rieffel* their third girl, July 12; to Bob and *Judith Rothenberg Podell*, their first child, Deborah Lee. Judith is a market research project director and Bob is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology.

Joyce Hoffman Newman received her Ph.D. in Atomic Physics from NYU in October. *Hinda Rotenberg Miller*, the president of the Barnard College Club of Rochester, appeared on NBC's "Concentration" and won \$10,000 worth of merchandise! Last fall, *Roberta Fox Kozinn* gave a Lieder Recital for 2 women's groups. She has taught opera history for adults. Her husband is a practicing orthopedic surgeon. After 4 years in San Juan, P.R., *Suzanne Andover Keany* will return to NYC where her husband will join a N.Y. law firm.

Carol Alexeiff Hilton reports that she and her husband George adopted a son last April, 1969. Carol is active in the League of Women Voters in Berkeley. George is a geology-geography teacher at Merritt College in Oakland. Both *Arnold* and *Nora Fox Goldschlager* are board certified internists in the field of cardiology. *Judith Gold Stitzel* has been appointed director of the West Virginia U Writing Laboratory, a facility devoted to aiding the community improve its writing proficiency. *Deborah Melzak Shichtman* received her M.A. in social work from Columbia. Her daughter is the first granddaughter of *Beatrice Ackerman Melzak* '31.

62

Rhoda Scharf Narins (Mrs. D.)
1 Pinebrook Drive
White Plains, N.Y. 10605

Married: *Jean Russell Miller* to Wilbur Rich, living in New Haven, Conn.

Born: to David and *Erna Olafson Helmerstein*, their first child, January 12. Erna is working on her dissertation and David is on an NSF project to develop a biomedical curriculum for high school students in Berkeley. Erna reports that the only Barnardite around is her sister, *Freya Olafson* '61, who is a public health educator working on neighborhood health centers in the area. To Frank and *Joan Rezak Sadinoff*, their second son Kenneth.

Marilyn Kibrick Jacobs is teaching retarded children in N.Y. The Jacobs have 2 sons. *Elizabeth Goldstein Daniel's* interest now is painting. She is taking an art course and is also kept busy with her 2 sons.

Judy Terry Smith's husband James is a geologist with the US geological survey. *Maya Rosenfeld Freed* and her husband who is a lawyer is now living in Forest Hills with their 2 daughters. Perrin and *Leila Kern Cohen* have moved to Tallahassee where they bought a home. Leila has a post-doctoral fellowship from the Institute of Molecular Biophysics while Perrin is an assistant professor in psychology at Florida State U. *Elinor Yudin* received her Ph.D. in economics and was appointed assistant professor at NYU. Al and *Janice Wiegand Lieberman* are now living in Milan, Italy with 3-year old son Mark. Janice is working as a consultant to a research group investigating causes of under-achievement in the Milan schools. If anyone needs advice in travelling with a toddler—they are experts!

Karen Charal Gross and her husband

Dorothy Brodtkin Israel writes an interesting letter: "We are living in a 200 year old stone farmhouse. Marvin is teaching sociology at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa. I spend my days taking care of 2 dogs, riding our Morgan mare, going to antique shops and auctions, and doing a little housework on the side. Visiting classmates, welcome to stop by and taste paradise!"

63

Elizabeth Pace McAfee (Mrs. R.)
600 North Greensboro St., Apt. 4
Carrboro, N. C. 27510

Married: *Diane Logan* to Niels de Terra, living in London. *Anne Shamonsey* to Larry Aull, living in San Francisco. *Patricia Kimball* to Ralph E. Lowenberg living in NYC. Patricia is secretary to the president of the Columbia Pictures International Corp. Ralph is vice-president and are both lawyers. Karen is on the board of directors of the Trademark Service Corp. *Jane Henkel* received her M.D. from the New Jersey College of Medicine. She is working at the Harvard School of Public Health. *Valentina Clark Donahue* is one of the new breed women doctors. She interned in surgery at Beth Israel Hospital and is now a resident in gynecology at Boston Hospital for Women. *Rivkah Teitz Blau* is writing her doctoral thesis in English literature at Columbia. Her husband is principal of Yeshiva High School of the Hebrew Theological College in Milwaukee.

Gail Alexander Binderman designs, makes and sells maternity clothes. Her husband Bill is with WABC-TV news. They have 2 children. *Kathryn Bloch Horwitz* is teaching at Wellesley College while her husband Larry is finishing a fellowship in cardiology. *Rhoda Scharf Narins* is practicing dermatology in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Ruth Rosen Sachs writes that she works for the PTA in New Haven and is taking courses towards an MA as a reading consultant. Her husband is on the faculty at Yale New Haven Hospital. *Deanna Blau-stein Spielberg* is currently enrolled as a doctoral fellow at Boston U. Her husband is an internist at Wellesley.

From Perugia, Italy, *Martha Adams Galli* speaks of her husband Gino who is assistant director of the Italian Communist Party public relations and press office. Martha was on a Fulbright grant and taught English at the Center for Ameri-

can Studies and translation.

director of a securities company. *Marjorie Jane Shiro* to Thomas I. Seidman. Marjorie is taking her doctorate at the U of Pittsburg in speech pathology and audiology. Thomas is associate professor of math.

Born: to Robert and *Elizabeth Pace McAfee*, a son, Michael David, July 14, 1969; to Stu and *Terrie Erlich Polovsky*, a son, Peter Chanin, March 7, 1969; to Marvin and *Athene Schiffman Goldstein*, a son, Joshua Lewis, February 27, 1969; to Gary and *Phyllis Brooks Toback*, a son, David Andrew, March 15, 1969.

Apologies for the lateness of much of the current news. Between my involvement in math courses last winter and spring, the birth of our son, and our move to N.C. this past November, time was scarce and columns sparse.

Jan Hardiman Miller is currently program chairman for the AAUW. *Miriam Stern Gafni* visited Israel for a month last year. *Roberta Blaker Handwerker* is living in Needham, Mass., where her husband Stuart does research in the endocrine lab of Beth Israel Hospital. *Phyllis Toback* wrote that she is teaching at Bridgewater State Teachers College while Gary fulfills his military obligation. Martin and *Judy Morganroth Schneider* both completed their Ph.D. degrees at Duke University. Judy is teaching French at Albertus Magnus College and Martin is doing research in physiology at Yale Medical School. *Marion Brown Just* received her Ph.D. in political science from Columbia last July and is at Harvard studying the problems of Negro registration in the South.

Erica Mann Jong, now back in NYC, sent a newsy letter about Heidelberg, Germany where Allen was stationed until recently. Allen was in charge of a child psychiatry clinic for the army. Erica taught some English courses for the University of Maryland's Overseas Division and wrote articles about local attractions for *Heidelberg, This Week*. Her poetry has appeared lately in *Mademoiselle*, *Columbia Forum*, and 1968-69 issue of the *Beloit Poetry Journal*. *Martha Clark Bert* is taking post graduate studies leading toward a D.M.A. degree with a major in Voice at the U of Kansas. *Elizabeth Smith Ewing* is a

Remember
REUNION 1970
June 5-6

fashion designer in N.Y.

Martha Williamson Huntley and her husband Bert have adopted an orphaned Korean boy whom they have named Michael and are busy with their ministerial duties.

64

Susan Kelz Sperling (Mrs. A. G.)
8 Hook Road
Rye, New York 10580

Married: *Naomi Weintraub* to Harvey Cohen, living in Bluefield, W. Va. *Linda Elaine Herwerth* to Lonnie Sharpe, living in Brooklyn. *Katherine Mindlin* to Theodore Day, August 1967. Katherine is pursuing a Ph.D. in psychology at the U of Washington in Seattle.

Born: to Jack and *Lynne Holland Kleinman*, a daughter, Gabrielle Miriam, February 9; to Howard and *Leslie Hochberg Shapiro*, a daughter, Jill Elise, September 25, 1969; to Bob and *Minna Levine Immerman*, a daughter Gabrielle Paule, December 9, 1969; to Ken and *Carolyn Harris Hancock*, a boy, James Charles, December 1, 1969. Carolyn echoes the sentiments of parenthood by writing, "We have a wonderful time watching him make some of the funniest faces—he's better than the most seasoned comedian, but I guess first babies are always a little special." Carolyn "happily retired" as an executive secretary and administrative assistant in the business world around Stamford. Ken is an engineer. To Henry and *Joan Zimmerman Purow*, a son, Benjamin Warren, May 9, 1969. Joan received her Masters in Biostatistics last June. Henry is a resident in pediatrics at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. To Harold and *Lorraine Billitzer Gastwirt*, a son Michael Joy. Lorraine received her M.A. from Teachers College and Harold is dean of Flatbush Yeshiva Elementary School and is studying for his Ph.D. at Columbia. To Louis and *Helaine Tapper Gold*, a son, Roger, November 16, 1969. Helaine is finishing her dissertation in clinical psychology at NYU.

On the graduate school front: *Susan Abrams* received her Ph.D. in German from Yale and is teaching at Swarthmore. *Eileen Goldwyn* is completing her dissertation and will receive her doctorate in criminology this June from the U of California at Berkeley.

Carole Ann Williams works for the US Commission on Civil Rights in Washington, D.C. as a researcher. She sees *Sharon Smith* '67, in Personnel. *Ellen Berman* is

a research associate with the United Planning Organization in the Washington Poverty Program.

Donna Rudnick Lebovitz writes that they will enter the Navy after Phil finishes his 3-year psychiatric residency at the U of Minnesota. *Gail Cohen Rose* left her job as system analyst with the American Express and now enjoys spending her time at home.

Please make note of class correspondent's change of address at the head of this column. We just moved into a ranch home after 2 years in Hartsdale. Allan still braves it on the Penn Central to Wall Street and dutifully attends concerts of the Westchester Chorale to which I belong. Keep writing. If you're near Rye, please get in touch.

65

Remember Reunion!

Barbara Benson Kaplan (Mrs. J. M.)
6775 Alvarado Rd., Apt. 29
San Diego, Calif. 92120

Married: *Susan Ann Merriman* to Arnold Licht, living in Brooklyn. Susan teaches 2nd grade. Arnold is a 4th year medical student at N.Y. State Medical School. *Judith Grossman* to Andrea Statti, living in Florence, Italy. Judith is a doctoral candidate in languages in U of Florence. Andrea is a senior medical student in the same university. *Jane Dexter* to Pieter Coleman, living in New Haven, Conn.

Born: to Robert and *Sue Silverman Prenner*, a son, James Morrison.

Eileen Parsons is currently engaged in editorial consulting in the education industry in Boston. Her sister Judith was recently accepted as a member of Barnard '74 to her delight.

66

Marcia Weinstein Stern (Mrs. R. L.)
67-40 Booth Street, Apt. 5G
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Married: *Judith Ann Ostrow* to John A. Roberts, living in London. Those living in NYC: *Frances E. Downey* to Alan Whitney; *Patricia Savoie* to John Gottfried; *Carol Japha* to William Weiland, *Anna Marie Sachko* to Arthur E. Gandolfi, Jr., living in Yonkers. Both Anna Marie and Arthur are Ph.D. candidates in economics at Columbia.

Suzette Ashby Larrabee received her M.A. in international affairs from George Washington U in '68. She is director of

an OEO demonstration project in Advocacy Planning. The Larrabees are now living in New Orleans where Wayne is a medical student at Tulane.

67

Arleen Hurwitz
60 Hamlin Drive
West Hartford, Conn. 06117

Married and living in NYC: *Barbara Toby Ortin* to Andrew N. Greenwald; *Justine Hatch* to Lloyd B. Carson, Jr.; *Susan Marie Couture* to Gerard L. Courtaide, Jr. Susan spent a year in England working for Lloyds of London. She is presently employed as an internal management analyst with McKinsey & Co. Gerard is a dentist. *Nancy S. Orloff* to Henning Kramer, living in Berenbostel, W. Germany.

Born: to Paul and *Marcia Fierman Kalut*, a daughter, Jennifer Elisabeth, December 8, 1969; to Leni and *Madeleine*

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Schwarzbach Goodman, a second daughter Paula. The Goodmans have moved to Hawaii where Lenn is assistant professor of philosophy at the U of Hawaii. Madeleine holds an NDEA doctoral fellowship in genetics also at the same university.

Alice Elizabeth Notley received her M.A. in English from the U of Iowa.

68

Linda Rosen Garfinkle (Mrs. R. J.)
16 Lake Street
White Plains, N.Y. 10603

Married and living in NYC: *Judith Kolatch* to Jack Sonn; *Ann May Mass* to Arthur Alan Schwartz; *Audrey Strauss* to Stephen E. Itzkowitz; *Maureen L. Goldsmith* to Louis Friedman. *Elizabeth L. Colvin* to Jeffrey B. Smith, living in Brookline, Mass. *Sandra M. Hurtt* to Dan Waksenbaum, living in Rego Park, N.Y. *Lynn Gordon* to Robert Wolff, living in Buffalo, where Lynn is teaching American history to 7th and 8th grades. Bob has a teaching assistantship at the State U.

My column this month is based on the questionnaires the class officers sent out to all members of the class. With a response from approximately one-fourth of the class, we were able to plan a cocktail party at reunion this coming June. News of this will be forthcoming in a later newsletter.

Carol Anne Dwyer is studying for a Ph.D. at the U of California at Berkeley; *Jacqueline Darroch* is studying for an M.A. in sociology at the U of Michigan; *Mary Cox* is at Adelphi studying for a doctorate and working for the Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital as a psychology trainee; *Susan Condon* is at Columbia School of International Affairs; *Shirley Bolden* is a computer programmer and area director for Mount Vernon of the Westchester Alumnae Ass'n; *Mary Ellen Barnes* is a litigation assistant at Sullivan & Cromwell; *Patricia Gude* is teaching at Booker T. Washington JHS while pursuing a masters degree at CCNY.

Jane Hayes, living in Madrid, is teaching English to Spaniards at the Golden Institute; *Barbara Inselman* is studying at Yale and teaching music and flute; *Charlene Fagelman* hopes to receive an MAT from Harvard; *Alice Friedman* is studying for a Ph.D. in biochem at Albert Einstein College of Medicine; *Lyn Garafola* is a bilingual secretary and translator in Madison, Wisc.; *Jane Goldberg* is working for Morgan Guaranty Trust; *Hilary*

Goldstone is at Stanford Law School; *Jean McKenzie* is studying for a B.D. at Union Theological Seminary; *Linda Orzech* expects to receive a Ph.D. in social psychology from Teachers College; *Linda Perkin* is at the School of International Affairs at Columbia.

Patricia Raub received an M.A. from the U of Minnesota in 69 and is now at Wesleyan in the MAT program; *Ellen Pressman* received an M.A. from Rutgers; *Karen Robb* is stationed with the Peace Corps in Malawi, Central Africa where she is the operator of a medical center; *Elaine Schechter* is a management trainee at Crowell Collier & McMillan, Inc.

Goldie Shabad is at the U of Chicago studying for a Ph.D. in political science; *Marjorie Stein* is studying for a Ph.D. in math at Princeton where she is a research assistant; *Olga Kahn* is at MIT working towards a B.A. in architecture; *Jane Lipsky* hopes to receive a Ph.D. from Stanford while working as a teaching assistant in philosophy; *Janice Moore* is a public health educator concerned with family planning while studying psycholinguistics at U of Michigan; *Dorothy Lang* is studying for an MBA while doing market research; *Lois Kwitman* is working for the Population Council after receiving an M.A. from London University's School of Oriental and African Studies; *Pat Harrigan* is working towards her MBA at Columbia; *Arlene Horowitz* teaches at JHS 44 on the upper West Side in N.Y.; *Ellen Moser* is field supervisor with the Department of Social Services, Division of Homemaking; *Julianne Bohm Schorr* has returned from Jerusalem, where she was in the chemistry department at Hebrew U. The Schorrs now live in State College, Pa.

Any requests for information on classmates' addresses or Barnard Clubs should be made to the Alumnae Office. For the class, watch for the next thrill packed column for the remainder of names.

Until we meet again, Farewell. PEACE.

69

Tobi Sanders
21 West 95 Street
New York, N.Y. 10025

Married and living in NYC: *Susan Lynne Steinberg* to Stephen E. Hefler; *Frances Anne Bradley* to Seymour Brooks; *Anneke Helen Smedts* to Duncan Campbell; *Ana Cheser* to Joel B. Silbert; *Paulette Paretsky* to Richard Mandelbaum.

Paulette is taking graduate studies in political science at Columbia while Richard is a doctoral student in math at Princeton and on the faculty of Newark College of Engineering; *Joanne A. Tuminski* to Edward M. Kabak; *Susan Aronstein* to Robert Cantor; *Katherine Knowles* to Leslie O. Gottesman; *Jill Kogan* to Channing Blake; *Mina Ann Wasserman* to Bruce Gillers. Those living out-of-town: *Lauraine Miller* to Michael Allan Weinberg, in Arlington, Va.; *Deborah Schneller* to Steven R. Pepper, in France; *Merlyn Carson* to George Katechis, in Berkeley; *Toby Ann Kaufmann* to Rubin Cooper, in Yonkers; *Margarid Patriota* to Richard Malinski, in Vancouver; *Pamela Forman* to Hilton M. Obenzinger, in Hoopa, Calif. Both are teaching in a 2-room schoolhouse on the Hoopa Indian Reservation. Hilton is the "principal" and she is his "staff". *Ellen R. Horwin* to Jordan S. Del Monte in Cleveland; *Joan Henry* to Gerald Rudiman, in Belmont, Mass.; *Diane Tietjen* to Gerard H. Dericks, Jr. Diane is executive secretary to the president of International House. Gerard is attending Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Elizabeth Schlomann Lowe writes that her new essay *The 'New' Jorge Amado* has been published. This was originally written for a Columbia graduate course in Latin American fiction. After her husband completes his 6-month training program in Army Intelligence, the Lowes will have a 2-year tour of Germany. *Olivia Marie Maupin* is one of the women parole officers for the State Department of Corrections in Oklahoma.

Carol Stevenson Harlow is studying German at Bryn Mawr College. *Karen Butler* was selected for training in the theatre arts at the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theatre in NYC. *Meredith Sue Willis* was a winner of the *Mille's* '69 College Fiction Competition.

Monique Raphael High is in the process of organizing a Barnard Club of Southwestern Ohio for alumnae of the Cincinnati and Columbus areas. She says she has had an enthusiastic response from her inquiries so far, and hopes to plan an organizational meeting soon. Interested alumnae in the area should contact Monique at 1100-K Mont Michel, Riddle Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.

Remember Reunion!

AABC News and Notes

By Ruth Saberski Goldenheim '35 and Nora Lourie Percival '36

Gildersleeve Lecture

This has been a busy spring in the Alumnae Office. In March the annual Gildersleeve Lecture was presented — an analysis of the poetry of Marie de France by the distinguished medievalist, Professor Giuseppe Sansone, which was enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience.

Conference on Women

April was especially hectic, with simultaneous planning for two major events: a conference on "Women in the '70s" on the 17th and Barnard's second annual Spring Festival the following day. The Conference was highlighted by a dissertation by Dr. Alice S. Rossi, one of the leading sociologists involved in the study of the position of women, and by a luncheon honoring retiring Professor Mirra Komarovsky of our Sociology Department. The Alumnae Advisory Vocational Committee, which organized the Conference in conjunction with the Office of Placement and Career Planning, devoted enormous effort and dedication to the task, and achieved a well-deserved success.

Spring Festival

It was also exciting to get such enthusiastic response to our Festival announcement from alumnae with a great variety of talents. The alumnae offerings called "Our Barnard", included enough different demonstrations and exhibits and talents to be called "a festival in itself." Astrith Deyrup '38 showed her gorgeous batiks and tie-dye textiles and gave a demonstration; Louise Finkelstein Feinsot '53 set up a graphics display and discussed guidelines for buying graphics; Lucy Morgenthau Heineman '15 brought some of her magnificent needlepoint and crewel pieces; Elizabeth Lazar Horman '26 painted a floral arrangement using the palette-knife technique; Annette Decker Kynaston '27 gave a show of spectacular slides; Leonie Rosenstiel '68, a talented young performer, played the violin; and Barbara Glaser Sahlman '53 brought one of her stunning alabaster sculptures. A highlight of the day was the perceptive handwriting analysis by Aline Blummer '35 — her waiting line never dwindled. Also there were celebrity interviews with Cliff Robertson and Sidney Lumet, arranged by Linda Yellen; an extensive display of alumnae books; and such nostalgic items as a Greek Games chariot and old photos of alumnae actresses. Others on the planning committee were: Lillian Wise Burd '36; Ruth Bedford McDaniel '35; Anita Paley Orlin '61; Mary Shields '37; and Joan Simon '64.

Book-in Distribution

The first Book-In distribution was held on March 25th at P.S. 113, a neighborhood elementary school on 113th Street near Seventh Avenue. Books were chosen by about 120 children from the third, fourth and fifth grades, after they had presented a talented and heartwarming assembly program for us. A second distribution is being planned for the end of May, and funds are being solicited to establish an outgoing program next season.

Retirement Facilities Research Project

An alumna has made an interesting request for a research project — one that might well be a useful undertaking for the Seven Colleges. She suggests that many retired alumnae are in need of reliable information on the pros and cons of retirement communities and homes, which require considerable investment and so pose weighty decision problems. We would be interested to hear whether many of our readers would find such data valuable.

Reunion Plans

Reunion is fast approaching. This year, the committee has worked out a program around the theme, "Focus on Japan". While the guest lectures will appeal to our intellectual concerns with current trends in the Far East, there will also be demonstrations of calligraphy and a traditional Japanese tea ceremony. An extra attraction will be a presentation on "What's New at Barnard" by a panel of students and administrators. And, of course, we will have our traditional Reunion fun and business.



*At the Book-In.
Top, singing about books.
Bottom, the punch party.*

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Reunion 1970

Focus on Japan

Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6

Guest Lecturers

"The Art of Japan"

Miyeko Murase,

associate professor, Columbia and Barnard Art History Departments

"Japanese Foreign Relations and Politics"

James W. Morley,

professor, Columbia Government Department

"The Rising Eastern Religions"

Dr. John Mish,

Chief of Oriental & Slavonic Divisions, N.Y. Public Library

Panel Presentation

"What's New at Barnard?", by students and administrators

Annual Meeting

Demonstrations

Calligraphy, Japanese Music, a Tea Ceremony

Address by President Martha E. Peterson

Reunion Class Suppers

